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ARCHAEOLOGICAL NEWS¹

NOTES ON RECENT EXCAVATIONS AND DISCOVERIES; OTHER NEWS

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GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

CENTRAL ASIA. — Recent Expeditions. — In *Rec. Past*, VII, 1908, pp. 96-107 (14 figs.), E. HUNTINGTON gives a brief survey of the recent expeditions of Grünwedel and Le Coq, and Stein to Central Asia. The first of these, which was under the auspices of the German government, explored Turfan and the north side of the Lop Basin. The most important remains examined were those of Kara Khoji. 230 cases of material, including manuscripts in ten different languages, were brought back. Stein explored the region south of the Lop Basin, where he found numerous manuscripts in Kharoshti, Chinese, Sanscrit, Tibetan, and an unknown Iranian tongue. Many impressions of Graeco-Roman seals were found on documents of the third century A.D. 300 miles to the east, near Sa-Chow, remains of the Great Wall constructed by the Emperor Wu-li in the second century B.C. were discovered and followed for 140 miles.

SCULPTURES IN NORTHERN CHINA. — In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1908, pp. 187-203 (14 pls.), E. CHAVANNES gives a preliminary report of his examination of the sculptures in northern China. The earliest are in the funerary temples of the Wu family south of Kia-siang and at Hiao t'ang chan, both dating from the second century A.D. In the grottoes of Ta-t'ong-foo there are five examples of Buddhist sculptures of the fifth century A.D. One seated figure of Buddha is 17 m. high and many others are colossal. One peculiar figure which has wings on his cap, a trident in his left hand and a thyrsus in his right, seems to be a combination of Hermes, Poseidon, and Dionysus. The grottoes at Long-men also contain important sculptures of

¹ The departments of Archaeological News and Discussions and of Bibliography of Archaeological Books are conducted by Professor BATES, Editor-in-charge, assisted by Miss MARY H. BUCKINGHAM, Mr. HAROLD R. HASTINGS, Professor ELMER T. MERRILL, Professor FRANK G. MOORE, Mr. CHARLES R. MOREY, Dr. JAMES M. PATON, Professor LEWIS B. PATON, Dr. A. S. PEASE, Professor S. B. PLATNER, Dr. N. P. VLACHOS, and the Editors, especially Professor MARQUAND.

No attempt is made to include in this number of the JOURNAL material published after July 1, 1908.

For an explanation of the abbreviations, see pp. 138, 139.

the fifth century. Less important are those at Kong in the province of Honan dating from the second half of the sixth century. Several royal tombs were also examined.

CONSTANTINOPLE. — **The Hippodrome in the Time of Suleiman the Great.** — A strangely neglected woodcut made in Constantinople between the years 1526 and 1531 by a Dutch artist, Pieter van Koeck, is published by T. WIEGAND in *Jb. Arch. I.* XXIII, 1908, pp. 1-11 (pl.; 2 figs.). It shows the Sultan Suleiman in the ceremonial procession of the Selamlık, going through the Hippodrome toward the Mosque of Mohammed II. Many of the buildings in the background and the monuments in the area of the Hippodrome can be identified either with structures that are still standing or with those since destroyed whose position is known. Of especial interest is the remnant of the rounded end of the Hippodrome, a double row of Corinthian columns with their architrave, forming an open portico rising above tiers of steps. With some unimportant exceptions, the architecture in the picture corresponds with the very detailed description given by the French physician Peter Gyllius, who visited Constantinople about ten years before the artist. These two men gave the last literary and artistic accounts of the building, for the columns were soon after thrown down and the marble cut up to be used in modern buildings.

MEUZEK. — **A Bronze Boar.** — In *R. Arch.* XI, 1908, pp. 1-3 (2 pls.), O. HAMDY publishes a bronze boar (length, 1.08 m.; height, 0.798 m.) which was found in 1903 by a Bulgarian shepherd near Meuzek (vilayet of Adrianople). When found, it was absolutely uninjured, but the finder broke off the feet and the snout to see what it was made of and to look for treasure. Two feet and the snout are now lacking. This excellent realistic work is now in the museum at Constantinople.

NICOPOLIS AD ISTRUM. — **New Inscriptions.** — In *R. Arch.* X, 1907, pp. 413-428, G. SEURE continues his study of Nicopolis ad Istrum (see *A.J.A.* XII, p. 212) by the publication of twenty-one new inscriptions found on the spot. Nine are in honor of Roman emperors and their families, the earliest L. Aelius Caesar (died 138 A.D.), the latest Gordianus III. Nos. 10-14 are funerary, the others votive or honorary. All are Greek except No. 13, which is Latin.

SERVIA. — **ŽUTO BRDO.** — **Discovery of Terra Cottas.** — In *R. Arch.* XI, 1908, pp. 205-210 (7 figs.), M. M. VASSITS describes rude terracotta statuettes with incised decoration found in 1906 at Žuto Brdo on the Danube in Servia. The same stratum yielded remains of houses, urns with cremation burials, and weapons and tools of bronze. The settlement is dated early in the first millennium B.C. The type of the statuettes is probably Cretan. These discoveries are described in detail in *Starinar*, II, pp. 1-47.

NECROLOGY. — **Franz Bücheler.** — On May 3, 1908, Franz Bücheler died suddenly in Bonn. He was born June 3, 1837, at Rheinberg, received the doctor's degree at Bonn in 1856, was appointed professor at Freiburg i. Br. in 1858, at Greifswald in 1866, and finally in 1870 was called to Bonn to succeed Otto Jahn. His published work covered a wide field in both Greek and Latin, but his books were small and not numerous, for his results were usually presented in short, carefully condensed papers in periodicals or programmes. Much of his time was given to epigraphical and dialectic

studies. His *Umbria* laid the foundation for the historical study of the language of Italy, and his edition of the Laws of Gortyna was an important contribution to a difficult subject. His mastery of Greek and Latin was unusual, his critical acumen rarely at fault, while as a teacher he not only guided and stimulated his students to their best endeavors, but won their affection by his kindness and devotion. (F. MARX, *Jb. Kl. Alt.* XXI, 1908, pp. 358-364; pl. F. LEO, *Göttinger Nachrichten, Geschäftliche Mitteilungen*, 1908, pp. 95-101.)

J. O. Pauvert de la Chapelle. — On February 23, 1908, there died at Sienna at the age of seventy-five, J. O. Pauvert de la Chapelle, a member of a Huguenot family. After studying theology at Strassburg, he settled in Italy in 1856, and gave himself to the study of art. In 1899 he presented to the Cabinet des Médailles his fine collection of engraved gems. (S. R., *R. Arch.* XI, 1908, pp. 284-285; fig.)

Amédée Hauvette. — On February 2, 1908, Amédée Hauvette died suddenly at the age of fifty-two. After studying at the École Normale, he became in 1878 a member of the French School at Athens. He travelled in Ionia, Lesbos, Cos, and Caria, and excavated the sanctuary of the foreign gods at Delos. After his return to France, his advance was rapid, and he finally became professor of Greek literature at the Sorbonne and the École Normale. He was also a member of the *Société des Antiquaires* and of the *Association pour les Études grecques*, to which he devoted much attention. His published work is largely concerned with the careful investigation of sharply defined questions. He possessed marked literary gifts, as well as learning, and always remained a humanist. (S. REINACH, *R. Arch.* XI, 1908, pp. 282-284; fig.) The addresses at his funeral by A. CROISSET, T. REINACH, and J. MARTHA are published in *R. Ét. Gr.* XXI, 1908, pp. 1-12.

Adolph Kirchhoff. — A brief tribute to Adolph Kirchhoff, who died on February 27, 1908, in his 83d year, is published in *Arch. Anz.* 1908, col. 1. He had been a member of the German Archaeological Institute since 1860, and a member of its council from 1871, when it was still a Prussian institution, until 1903. Although his own work in epigraphy was not closely connected with the activities of the Institute, he valued its work highly, and was in turn a valued adviser.

Demetrios Philios. — In 'Εφ. 'Αρχ. 1907, Parts 3-4, is published an obituary of Demetrios Philios, an able, energetic, and conscientious archaeologist, who was widely known as excavator and interpreter of the ruins of Eleusis. He was a frequent and important contributor to the 'Εφημερίς, and held the office of Ephor in charge of the Acropolis at the time of his death.

EGYPT

GREEK INSCRIPTIONS. — In *B.C.H.* XXVI, 1902 (published 1908), pp. 440-466 (pl.), G. LEFEBVRE publishes thirty-one Greek inscriptions from Egypt; sixteen are Ptolemaic or Roman, the rest are Christian. They are for the most part epitaphs or votive inscriptions. One of the Christian inscriptions, dated in 1157, offers a close resemblance to a prayer in the Office for the Dead of the Greek Church.

ITALIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY. — An Italian society is being formed for archaeological work in Egypt. Among its supporters are

Professor Pasquale Villari, Senator Domenico Comparetti, and Professor G. Vitelli, of Florence. (*Nation*, March 19, 1908, p. 270.)

GIZEH. — Recent Excavations. — Excavations at Gizeh have brought to light remains of the first three dynasties. The civilization is found to have been the same as that of Abydos. Many vases of stone and objects of ivory and flint were found. (*Circular of the Egyptian Research Account*.)

HESHON. — Carian, Aramaic, and Greek Graffiti. — In *S. Bibl. Arch.* XXIX, 1908, pp. 28–29 (pl.), A. H. SAYCE publishes one Carian graffiti, three Greek, and four Aramaic graffiti from the rocks on the west bank of the Nile near Heshon. There is also one graffiti in an unknown script.

KARNAK. — Fishing for Statues. — In *R. Arch.* XI, 1908, pp. 93–99, a letter by G. MASPERO is reprinted from *Le Temps*, in which the methods are described by which the almost countless buried statues found at Karnak are raised from the bottom of the pit. In the daytime the water is pumped out, but it is let in again in the evening and protects the further contents of the pit from thieves during the night. Most of the statues and other objects discovered date from the period between the nineteenth dynasty and the Persian conquest, though some fine monuments are earlier. The deposit of statues was probably made soon after the Macedonian conquest, when the temple was restored and accumulations of votive offerings, etc., were buried simply to make room.

The Geographical List of Shishak. — In *Or. Lit.* XI, 1908, cols. 186–188, W. M. MÜLLER publishes the hitherto unnoticed conclusion of Shishak's list of Palestinian towns. It was formerly concealed by rubbish, and since the excavation of the temple at Karnak it has not been recognized on account of being mingled with texts of the nineteenth dynasty. Two of the five names that are legible are important as they throw light upon the order in which the towns of Palestine are enumerated in this list.

Relics of Graeco-Egyptian Schools. — A series of school exercises in Greek, comprising alphabets, word-building, dictation, possibly some original composition, and two mathematical tables, is published by J. G. MILNE in *J.H.S.* XXVIII, 1908, pp. 121–132. The exercises are chiefly on ostraka acquired by the writer at Karnak in 1905–1906, but some are taken from published works, and among these are some written on papyrus or on waxed tablets. The dates, with the exception of one from the Ptolemaic epoch and a few of the third and fourth centuries A.D., are from the middle of the second century A.D. The schoolmasters seem to have had Quintilian's precepts well in mind.

LISHT. — Expedition of the Metropolitan Museum. — In *B. Metr. Mus.* III, pp. 83–86 (6 figs.), A. M. LYTHGOE reports upon the progress of the expedition of the Metropolitan Museum of New York to the pyramid of Lisht. (*A.J.A.* XII, p. 84.) The northern side of the pyramid was cleared and the entrance exposed. Work was also begun at the Oasis of Kharga, where the museum has been granted a concession. It is believed that this site will prove very important for the Graeco-Roman and early Christian periods.

LUXOR. — An Aramaic Papyrus from Egypt. — In *S. Bibl. Arch.* XXIX, 1907, pp. 260–262 (2 pls.), A. H. SAYCE and A. COWLEY publish an Aramaic papyrus of the Ptolemaic age acquired in Luxor in January, 1906. This was probably found in Thebes and belongs to the end of the third or

the beginning of the second century B.C., a period not otherwise represented by an Aramaic papyrus. Its interest lies mainly in its proper names, which illustrate the early attempts of the Egyptian Jews to transliterate Greek words, and throw light on the pronunciation of both Aramaic and Greek.

MEMPHIS.—The circular of the Egyptian Research Account announces the proposed excavation of Memphis. Work will begin next winter. It is estimated that it will cost \$15,000 a year for fifteen years to excavate the temple sites alone.

RIFEH.—**Tomb of the Twelfth Dynasty.**—At Rifeh, near Asyut, a fine tomb of the twelfth dynasty has been found in perfect condition and containing funeral furniture of the best workmanship. Many pottery soul houses were also discovered which explain the appearance of the houses of the peasants in the Middle Kingdom. (*Circular of the Egyptian Research Account.*)

THEBES.—**The Tomb of Thyi.**—In *S. Bibl. Arch.* XXIX, 1907, pp. 277–281 (pl.), E. R. AYRTON gives a detailed account of the discovery of the tomb of Queen Thyi by Mr. Davis in the Valley of the Tombs of the Kings at Thebes (see *A.J.A.* XI, p. 344). The tomb-chamber contained an immense wooden shrine originally covered with gold-leaf, on which had been worked a scene of sun-worship as introduced by King Amenhotep IV. Against the west wall stood a four-legged couch bearing the coffin of the Queen. The legs of this couch had given way, allowing the coffin to fall to the floor below. The lid had fallen in, breaking into two pieces and forcing the mummy out to one side. The lid had been a beautiful piece of work, covered with gold-leaf and inlaid with carnelian. The mummy had been wrapped in plates of gold. On the head lay a crown of gold in the form of a vulture, grasping an emblem of eternity in either claw. Around the neck of the mummy had been a necklace of plaques of gold inlaid with stone, and below these four rows of hollow gold drops. The four canopic jars were discovered with the lids carved as portraits of the Queen.

BABYLONIA AND ASSYRIA

NEW BABYLONIAN AND ASSYRIAN INSCRIPTIONS.—In *R. Assyr.* VI, 1907, pp. 105–125 (3 pls.; 3 figs.), A. DE LA FUYE publishes and describes three seals of Lugalanda, Patesi of Lagash; the seal of Barnamtarra, wife of Lugalanda; and four seals of the same period containing the name of Gilgamesh. *Ibid.* pp. 128–138, F. THUREAU-DANGIN publishes a number of new fragments of Sumerian and Semitic syllabaries, and also an inscription on an Assyrian statuette containing a dedication to the goddess Ishtar and an account-tablet dated in the reign of Tiglath Pileser, King of Babylon. *Ibid.* pp. 139–142, the same writer publishes an ancient Babylonian tablet of the time of Sargon containing an account of an invasion of Sumerian territory by the Elamites, and pp. 143–154 he publishes two archaic contract-tablets from the city of Shuruppak.

BABYLON.—**A Tablet of the First Dynasty.**—In *S. Bibl. Arch.* XXIX, 1907, pp. 274–276 (pl.), C. J. BALL publishes a tablet relating to the sale of a house in the sixth year of Sumulailu, the second king of the first dynasty of Babylon. One of the proper names is of especial interest

to Biblical students because it is compounded with the name of the god Lagamal, whose name constitutes the second element in Kudur-Lagammar, the Chedor-laomer of Gen. XIV.

A Kassite Text. — In *S. Bibl. Arch.* XXIX, 1907, pp. 273-274, C. J. BALL publishes a text of the Kassite dynasty. It is a list of revenues and expenses for the eleventh year of an unnamed king, and is of some importance both on account of the new names which it presents, and also because the tablet is, perhaps, the only one of its kind existing in Europe, with the exception of those at Constantinople. Most of the proper names resemble those of the first dynasty, and some seventeen occur also in Clay's *Documents of the Temple Archives at Nippur*.

THE ORNAMENTATION OF BRIDGES. — In *Mitt. Vorderas. Ges.* XII, 1907, pp. 157-159, B. MEISSNER publishes a Babylonian text in which is recorded the dedication of a statue of Ishtar standing upon a lion, to be placed upon a bridge, and compares the custom of placing votive statues on bridges in mediaeval Europe.

A NEW KING OF HANA. — In *Or. Lit.* XI, 1908, col. 93, F. THUREAU-DANGIN calls attention to a tablet dated in the reign of Ishar-lim, son of Idimkakka, king of Hana. The contract belongs to the period of Hammurabi.

NIPPUR. — A New Boundary Stone. — In *Publications of the Babylonian Expedition of the University of Pennsylvania*, IV, Series D, W. J. HINKE publishes a new boundary stone of Nebuchadnezzar I, from Nippur. The stone was found in 1906, and is interesting because in addition to the information usually found upon such stones this has a map of the piece of land of which it is a boundary and a hymn to Ellil, the chief god of Nippur. The author adds a full discussion of Babylonian boundary stones showing that they originated with and were almost wholly confined to the Kassite dynasty. Fifty-one illustrations of such stones are given. (A. T. CLAY, *Rec. Past*, VII, 1908, pp. 39-51; 13 figs.)

TIRQA. — A New Tablet. — In *Or. Lit.* XI, 1908, cols. 193-194, F. THUREAU-DANGIN calls attention to a tablet mentioning the construction of the temple of the god Dagan at Tirqa, and shows that Tirqa was probably the capital of the kingdom of Hana. A number of tablets of the kings of Hana have recently been published.

SYRIA AND PALESTINE

RECENT EXCAVATIONS IN PALESTINE. — Lachish. — The exploration of Tell el-Hesi carried on in 1890-92 by W. M. F. Petrie and F. J. Bliss for the Pal. Ex. Fund, shows that the history, like the position of the place, corresponds so exactly with that of the biblical Lachish that there can be no doubt of this identification. The name, as frequently happens, has gone to a neighboring settlement in the plain, Umm-Lakish. The situation, between the barren hills of Judea and the fertile Philistia, on the road to Egypt, and with a perpetual spring of pure water, made the place of strategic importance from an early date. The mound shows eight different occupations, with three "sub-cities," all having their citadel in the northeast quarter. The earliest fortification dates from the early part of

the second millennium B.C., and was doubtless occasioned by the formidable extension of the power of Egypt in this direction. This city perished by fire, as did also the third, leaving an enormous amount of ashes and debris, in which were found, in addition to the native Amorite pottery, traces of early Cyprian ware and some resembling Mycenæan, but no Kamares. This city had a temple of Hathor, Egyptian in plan, in the citadel, and its ruler was subject to Egypt. The fourth city, the last belonging to the Canaanites, was destroyed by Joshua about 1200 B.C., and the next two were Jewish. The sixth is the one pictured on reliefs at Koyunjik as besieged and captured by Sennacherib and the Assyrians in 701 B.C. During the desolation of the country following the removal of the Jews to Babylon in the sixth century, a people from the seacoast, probably the Phoenicians, occupied the site and carried on extensive industries. Greek pottery now appears. The Jews settled here again after their return, but the place was abandoned in the fifth century, and has no Hellenistic or Roman period. The significant remains are largely bronze and iron implements, pottery, articles of Egyptian manufacture, houses, public buildings and fortifications, but as only a part of the site was dug out, there is doubtless much valuable material yet to be found. A large part of the work was not overseen by an experienced archaeologist, which may account for the scarcity of tablets and other inscriptions. (H. THIERSCH, *Arch. Anz.* 1908, cols. 3-38; 19 figs.)

BEIRUT. — A Votive Statuette with a Phoenician Inscription. — In *J.A.O.S.* XXVIII, 1907, pp. 351-354 (pl.), C. C. TORREY describes a fragment of a Phoenician statuette of the god Baal bearing the inscription "RH'M presents these vessels amounting to three drachmas (in return) for the preservation of his eyesight."

GEZER. — Continuation of the Excavations. — In *Pal. Ex. Fund*, XL, 1908, pp. 12-25, 96-111 (3 pls.; 14 figs.), R. A. S. MACALISTER describes the results of the excavations at Gezer during the last six months. The most important find has been a huge rock-cut tunnel leading under the old city to a subterranean spring. It was first supposed that this might have been used as a secret exit from the city, but later investigations make it probable that it was designed merely to supply the city with water in time of siege. Niches in the sides of the tunnel, in which statuettes may have been placed, and other remains found in the tunnel, suggest that it may also have been used for religious rites connected with the cult of the divinity of the spring.

JERUSALEM. — Some New Ossuaries. — In *J.A.O.S.* XXVIII, 1907, pp. 355-359 (12 figs.), H. H. SPOER describes twelve ossuaries found in Jerusalem bearing Greek, Hebrew, or Phoenician inscriptions. These inscriptions are merely the names of the persons for whose bones the ossuaries were intended.

A Phoenician Seal. — In *J.A.O.S.* XXVIII, 1907, p. 354, C. C. TORREY describes a Phoenician seal owned by a collector in Jerusalem which bears the inscription, "Seal of Abi Ba'al, son of Hanna."

PETRA. — The High Places. — In *Bibl. World*, XXXI, 1908, pp. 8-21 (4 figs.), G. L. ROBINSON summarizes the results of the exploration of Petra during the last few years. Through the efforts of Robinson, Libbey, Hoskins, Forder, Myers, Damaszkowski, Porter, Dalman, and others, twenty-five high places are now known to exist in or about Petra. The more im-

portant of these are described in this article and some general conclusions are drawn in regard to the character of ancient Edomite sanctuaries. They were usually situated on a conspicuous elevation where they were struck by the rays of the rising sun. Numerous rock-hewn stairways led up to them and from them a more sacred shrine was often visible. They consisted of a court or courts cut out of the naked rock with seats for worshippers and an altar with steps leading up to it from the east.

ASIA MINOR

INVESTIGATIONS IN ASIA MINOR.—In *Or. Lit.* XI, 1908, cols. 109-112 and 161-173 (11 figs.), E. BRANDENBURG reports further investigations of the remains in the Phrygian highland, and brings further arguments to prove that the sculptures and other archaic remains found there show no trace of Greek influence and belong to the civilization of Asia Minor. These remains consist chiefly of figures cut in relief upon the rocks or grottoes used as places of worship, and of altars with steps leading up to them. A successful photograph of the so-called Cybele near Arslankaja is reproduced.

AK-ALAN.—The Remains of an Ancient Citadel.—In *Mitt. Vorderas. Ges.* XII, 1907, pp. 167-175 (5 figs.; 17 pls.), T. MACRIDY-BEY describes remains situated at Ak-alan about 18 km. to the southeast of Samsoun. On the top of a high hill excavations disclosed a wall enclosing an irregular rectangle 275 m. in length and 50 m. in width. The wall is preserved to a height of about 5 m. and is constructed of huge blocks of rough stone filled in with small stones in a manner similar to that observed at Tiryns. No trace of cutting instruments is to be seen upon the stones. Within the fortress fragments of archaic pottery of different periods were discovered. The pottery and other remains belong to two epochs, the second of which cannot be later than the sixth century B.C. Macridy suggests that this is the town of Pteria mentioned in Herodotus, I, 76.

CYPRUS.—**PAPHOS.**—Rhodian Amphorae.—In *Ath. Mitt.* XXXIII, 1908, p. 164, F. HILLER VON GAERTRINGEN publishes the inscriptions on six complete Rhodian amphorae found at Paphos, and showing on the two handles the three names of the eponym priest, the so-called maker, and the month.

MARSOVAN.—Boundary Stones.—G. E. WHITE, in *Rec. Past*, VII, 1908, pp. 149-150 (fig.), calls attention to two boundary stones still in place in a plain near Marsovan, Asiatic Turkey. Each of them consists of two roughly hewn blocks of stone, the lower block cut to represent the bust, and the upper the head of a man. The stones now serve as boundaries of adjoining lands. They are not inscribed, but are held in great veneration by the natives. They are probably very old. One of them marks the junction of important roads.

RHODES.—Inscriptions of Peraia.—Sixteen miscellaneous inscriptions of Peraia are published in *Ἐφ. Ἀρχ.* 1907, pp. 209-218, by NIKETAS D. and MICHAEL D. CHABIAS, who intend to publish a monograph on the demes of Peraia.

SARDIS.—The Winged Goddess.—G. RADET publishes in *R. Ét. Anc.* X, 1908, pp. 109-160 (pl.; 65 figs.), half of a stamped brick from Sar-

dis decorated with the figure of a goddess with wings on her shoulders and ankles, holding in either hand a lion cub by the tail (*A.J.A.* XI, p. 85). This is the figure called the Persian Artemis by Gerhard. Radet argues that it is the local goddess called Cybebe by Herodotus (V, 102). He examines forty-six different objects upon which he identifies this figure and concludes that the brick was made about 600 B.C. Part of the bow of a figure which occupied a second panel on the brick and is interpreted as Heracles still remains. The goddess is of two types, one with lions, the other with geese. Sometimes she is not winged. From Mycenaean times the cult of a female divinity, personifying nature and ruling over the animals, existed everywhere in Greece and Asia Minor. The goddess of Sardis differed slightly from the goddess of Magnesia on the Meander. She was at the height of her fame at the beginning of the sixth century B.C. The influence of the figure on Greek art may be seen in the Nike of Archermus.

TSHOK-GÖZ-KOPRÜKÖE.—**Discovery of a Hittite Monument.**—In *S. Bibl. Arch.* XXX, 1908, pp. 25-27 (2 pls.), W. A. ROBINSON describes the discovery of a monument on one of the mountain ridges northwest of Kaisarie, on the main road from Kaisarie to Angora. It represents a huge eagle in granite perched upon a rock. The latter is cut in such a way that seen from the side it looks like the left half of an arch. Each of the two sides and the front of this peculiar base is adorned with a lion carved in high relief. All three lions are crouching with their front legs crossed and their heads turned outward.

GREECE

RECENT DISCOVERIES IN GREECE.—At **Phigalia**, the Greek Archaeological Society has partially rebuilt the temple from the existing remains; the walls of the cella and the doors on the north and east have been completed, and the raising of the fallen columns has begun. At **Lindus**, the Danish expedition has discovered a temple of Dionysus (?) and about 600 inscriptions. At the southern extremity of Rhodes the same expedition has found the necropolis and two ancient temples of an unknown city. At **Mauraki** in the Tegeatis, K. Romaïos has found a temple of Artemis of the sixth century, fragments of a colossal archaic statue, and many votive offerings. At **Tegea**, he has explored a necropolis of the fourth century, in which soldiers, who fell in battle, were buried with their arms. At **Athens**, opposite the slaughterhouse, graves containing weapons, mirrors, black-figured vases, and small objects have been found, and near by a necropolis of the geometric period. (*S. R., R. Arch.* XI, 1908, pp. 288-289.)

UNPUBLISHED SCULPTURES.—In *R. Arch.* XI, 1908, pp. 190-204 (12 figs.), W. DEONNA publishes eleven fragmentary sculptures from the museums of Tanagra, Eleusis, Athens, and Thebes. An archaic female torso at Tanagra is contemporary with the monument of Dermys and Kitylos. At Eleusis and Athens are fragments of female statues resembling the κόραι of the Acropolis, but each holding a basin. As this motive seems Hellenistic, it is probable that these are archaistic works. Funeral stelae at Thebes bear a curious helmet, apparently of leather, which is perhaps the βουτροπυγίς of the Boeotian cavalry.

LETTERS FROM GREECE.—In *R. Arch.* XI, 1908, pp. 77-92, two letters from Greece, sent by G. PERROT to the *Journal des Débats* are reprinted. They give interesting and appreciative accounts of the French excavations and discoveries at Delos and Delphi.

AMORGOS.—**A Decree of Aigiale.**—In *Ἑφ. Ἀρχ.* 1907, pp. 185-198 (also *I.G.* XII, 7, 515), HILLER VON GAERTRINGEN and E. ZIEBARTH publish a long (134 lines or about 1450 words) and interesting decree of the second century B.C., from Aigiale on Amorgos, which provides in detail

for carrying out the terms of a bequest of one Critolaus, who had given an endowment of 2000 drachmae, the income of which was to be applied to annual sacrifices, games, and public banquets connected with the canonization as a hero of his son Aleximachus. The decree is especially important for the new light it throws upon the laws relating to mortgages in Amorgos and in Greece in general.

ATHENS.—**A Sarcophagus from Clazomenae.**—The National Museum at Athens has recently acquired a terracotta sarcophagus from Clazomenae (Fig. 1) with characteristic painted decoration on the upper surface around the lid. (K. ROMAIOΣ, *Ἑφ. Ἀρχ.* 1907, pp. 199-206; pl.)

Acquisitions of Coins by the National Museum.—J. N. SVORONOS reports upon the additions to the numismatic collections of the National Museum at Athens for the year ending August 31, 1907, in *J. Int. Arch. Num.* X, 1907, pp. 163-268 (4 pls.). The greatest number of acquisitions from one source was 437 from Delos. An interesting collection of 285 coins, chiefly Roman, and 31 pieces of jewellery came from Bedgibrin, the ancient Eleutheroupolis, in Palestine.

An Iron Coin.—A. BLANCHET publishes in *J. Int. Arch. Num.* X, 1907, pp. 269-272 (fig.), an iron coin said to have come from Athens. It has on the obverse a horse moving to the right, and on the reverse a wheel with four spokes. Iron coins are very rare; the best known are those of Argos and Tegea, dating from the middle of the fourth century B.C. The author thinks this coin is either Attic or Megarian.

Discoveries in the Acropolis Museum.—Professor Schrader of Innsbruck has made a number of discoveries among the fragments of sculpture in the Acropolis Museum. The arms of the torso of an athlete No. 665 have been found; also the head of the female torso No. 663. Other im-

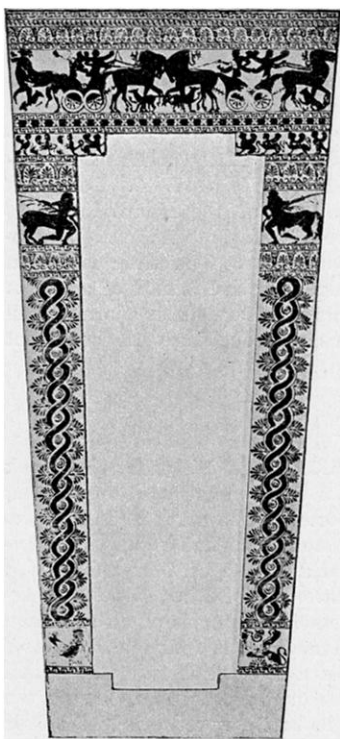


FIGURE 1.—SARCOPHAGUS FROM CLAZOMENAE.

portant fragments have been restored to their original positions. (*Hellenic Herald*, II, 1908, p. 121.)

Restoration of a Pediment Group of the Old Athena Temple. — Dr. HEBERDEY of the Austrian Archaeological Institute, who has been studying the fragments of sculpture in the Acropolis Museum, has succeeded in restoring one of the pediment groups of the old temple of Athena. In the centre a huge lioness is tearing a bull, the head of which has been reconstructed, while a large lion faces her. The fragments of this last figure have not yet been put together. On each side of this group was a serpent raising its head toward the centre, while the tail receded into the corner. This pediment group has been placed in the position in the Museum formerly occupied by the three-bodied Typhon. Fragments of an eagle have also been found, but its position has not yet been determined. (*Hellenic Herald*, II, 1908, p. 121.)

The Ancient Walls. — In *Ath. Mitt.* XXXII, 1907, pp. 473–566 (5 pls.; 24 figs.), F. NOACK continues his account of the investigations of the city walls near the Dipylon and elsewhere (*A.J.A.* XI, p. 349), by discussing in detail the chronology of the various periods of building. He concludes that period I represents the Themistoclean fortifications, with some alterations later in the fifth century; II is contemporary with Conon's restoration of the Long Walls, and is followed by the erection of the Pompeion; the Dipylon gate and the walls of III belong to the time of Lycurgus, with additions during the Hellenistic period; in Roman times belong the walls of IV. The first three periods were also identified in excavations at the site of the Piræic gate. Several fragments of sculpture were found in and near the Themistoclean wall at the Thriasian gate. The most important is a grave stele, a fine specimen of Attic art of the early sixth century. It is wholly free from Ionian influence, and it is doubtful if this form of monument originated in Ionia. Another discovery is the basis of a grave statue with remains of an early inscription. The sculptures are described and discussed in great detail, and there are also full reports on the fragments of pottery and other objects.

The Cemetery at the Dipylon. — The cemetery near the Dipylon has been studied by A. BRUECKNER, who has prepared a careful plan, on which he makes a brief report in *Ath. Mitt.* XXXIII, 1908, pp. 193–197. It appears that the main road and the cross streets were much lower than the level of the monuments, which were placed on walls 2 to 3 m. high surrounding the burial plots. The cemetery was laid out about the time of Conon, and seems to have been filled in and remodelled when Demetrius of Phalerum restricted the splendor of the monuments.

These excavations are also noticed in the *Hellenic Herald*, March, 1908. The ancient ground level has been reached and the Dexileos, Hegeso, and other monuments may now be seen as they were in antiquity, raised on their pedestals. Viewed from below the reliefs are said to produce a much finer effect than when seen on a level.

Fragments of the Parthenon Sculptures. — Among the fragments of sculpture in the Acropolis Museum are several which from their style belong to the Parthenon pediments and can be placed by the aid of Carrey's drawings and the Madrid puteal. From the East pediment are part of a right foot, probably belonging to Prometheus, a fragment of drapery and a left

hand probably from the statue of Zeus, and two fragments of small and light wings, which must belong to the flying Nike in the centre. To the West pediment belong some remains of larger wings, the torso of the boy Erysiythion, and the back of the head of Athena. (A. PRANDTL, *Ath. Mitt.* XXXIII, 1908, pp. 1-16; 4 pls.; 4 figs.)

CHALCIS. — **Early Tombs.** — At a meeting of the Greek Archaeological Society April 16, S. PAPAVALSILEIOU gave an account of his excavations in the vicinity of Chalcis (see *A.J.A.* XII, p. 96). One hour north of Chalcis pre-Mycenaean graves of different kinds were found as well as those of the Mycenaean period. Mycenaean graves were also found at **Vromussa** and at **Oxyliothos** both in the neighborhood of Chalcis. The excavators opened many graves of the historic period which yielded numerous black-figured and red-figured lecythi, one with white ground, as well as jewellery. (*Berl. Phil. W.* 1908, cols. 735-736.)

CRETE. — **Italian Excavations.** — In *Rend. Acc. Lincei*, XVI, 1907, pp. 257-303 (10 pls.), L. PERNIER gives a detailed account of the excavations carried on in Crete by the *Missione Archaeologica Italiana* from April 2 to September 12, 1906. At **Phaestus** digging was done at a number of points in and about the palace. On the southeast slope of the hill a number of walls belonging to the second palace were laid bare; also a few pieces of the first palace wall, and considerable portions of a temple dating from Hellenistic times. This was probably a *templum in antis*, to which the architectural fragments found in 1900 belonged. The excavations show three clearly defined prehellenic strata at Phaestus. (1) A late neolithic stratum in which stone weapons and pottery with incised designs occur. (2) A Middle Minoan stratum characterized by a large amount of polychrome pottery. (3) A Late Minoan stratum. There is no definite Early Minoan stratum. Among the objects brought to light was a trick vase in the shape of a human head, found in the central court and belonging to the second palace. The type of face with beard, mustache, and side whiskers is peculiar. Other excavations were conducted at **Phalandra**, **Kalyvia**, and **Matala**, which brought to light Minoan remains; and further digging was done at **Hagia Triada** and at **Prinia**. At the latter place the finds were chiefly Hellenistic, consisting of tiles, vases with the name of Athena incised upon them in letters of the third or second century B.C., arrow and spear heads.

Prehistoric Seals. — In 'Εφ. 'Αρχ. 1907, pp. 141-186 (3 pls.), STEPHANOS A. XANTHOUIDES publishes with detailed description and classification 166 prehistoric seals of the Candia Museum, which range in time from Early Minoan to Late Minoan or Mycenaean.

DELOS. — **Excavations of 1907.** — In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1908, pp. 163-187 (8 figs.; map), M. HOLLEAUX reports upon the excavations carried on at Delos from May to November, 1907 (Fig. 2). The work was confined to the temenos of Apollo and to the northern part of the Agora of Theophrastus. South of the Portico of Antigonus there extended two long lines of votive offerings, statues, exedras, etc., of which only portions of the foundations remain. The most important of these is a base of bluish marble 21 m. long which supported about fifteen statues. A fragmentary inscription shows that a Macedonian king, probably Antigonus Gonatus, set up here statues of his ancestors. The five small buildings known as treasuries

were carefully examined and their forms ascertained. The building known as the Second North Temple is almost certainly the oldest temple of Apollo, known as the νεὼς ὁ πῶρινος and often mentioned in inscriptions. The First North Temple was the most beautiful building on the island. It was the νεὼς ὁ Ἀθηναίων built about 420 B.C. to take the place of the older temple. It was an amphiprostyle Doric temple having analogies with the Parthenon and the temple at Bassae. A pedestal in the portico seems to have supported seven statues and proves, what had been already suspected, that this temple was also known as the νεὼς οὗ τὰ ἑπτὰ. In the vicinity of the temples some very ancient foundations were found, probably of early houses, with numerous fragments of late Mycenaean and geometric

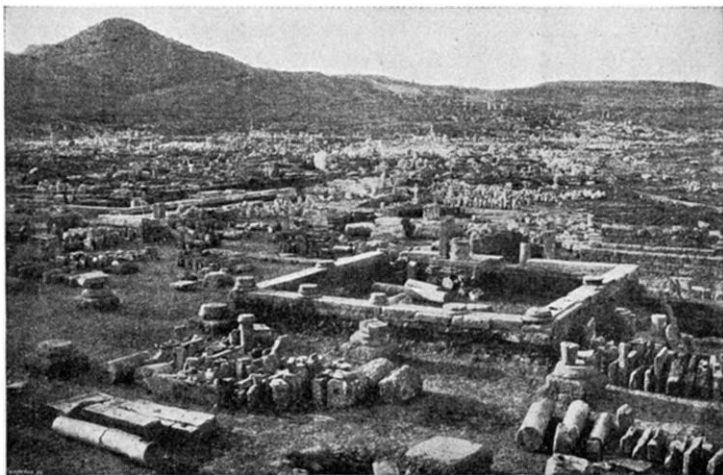


FIGURE 2.—DELOS. THE SANCTUARY FROM THE HYPOSTYLE MONUMENT.

vases among them. About 150 new inscriptions were found, including the new signature Ἀγόραλλος Σαρπήδονος Δῆλιος ἐποίησε. Two other mutilated signatures can now be assigned to him.

DIONYSO.—*Archaic Statuette.*—In *R. Arch.* XI, 1908, pp. 40-42 (fig.), G. NICOLE publishes a statuette (height 0.48 m.; breadth of shoulders 0.12 m.) of the "Apollo" type, which was found at Dionysio, the ancient Icaria. It resembles so closely the unfinished statue found in 1898 in the neighboring quarry of Stamato-Vouni (*Mélanges Nicole*, Geneva, 1905, pl. 1; *A.J.A.* 1906, p. 346), that it may be regarded as a model to be used in blocking out the larger figure.

IMBROS.—*Archaeological Notes.*—In *Ath. Mitt.* XXXIII, 1908, pp. 80-112 (32 figs.), C. FREDRICH describes in some detail the physical geography of Imbros, the ancient, mediaeval, and modern settlements, the history of the island during the Middle Ages, and the ancient remains, the most interesting of which are the ruins of Rhoxado. Here in a narrow valley water was gathered in a large basin and conducted by an aqueduct to the city of Imbros. The overflow from the basin was further restrained

by a dam lower down the valley. The article contains a detailed catalogue of a number of terra-cottas, fragments of pottery, grave-reliefs, coins, etc., hitherto undescribed.

LEPREOS.—**A Marble Head.**—In *Ath. Mitt.* XXXIII, 1908, pp. 165-170 (pl.; 2 figs.), K. KURUNOTIS publishes a marble head recently discovered at Mundra near the ancient Lepreos. The head, which is over life-size, is badly damaged, but nevertheless of interest as the only large example of archaic Arcadian art. In the treatment of the hair and formation of the brow it resembles Egyptian works, but seems later than the bronze from Lusoi in Paris.

MARMARA.—**Mycenaean Tombs.**—At an open meeting of the German Archaeological Institute in Athens, held March 18, Dr. Dörpfeld announced the finding of three Mycenaean tombs in the district of Marmara while he was searching for evidence for the site of the Homeric Pylos. K. Müller reported finding in these tombs thousands of Mycenaean vase fragments, and many metal objects, the purpose of which is not yet clear. A pithos full of figs was also found. (*Hellenic Herald*, II, 1908, p. 88.)

NORTHERN GREECE.—**New Inscriptions.**—In *B.C.H.* XXVI, 1902 (published 1908), pp. 322-398 (pl.), 642-645, A. JARDÉ and M. LAURENT publish 105 inscriptions, collected in 1902 in Opuntian and Epicnemidian Locris, eastern Phocis, Malis, Phthiotis, and the territory of the Oenianes. Most of the inscriptions are sepulchral or honorary. No. 15 is a dedication to Zeus Meilichios from Anthedon. Nos. 35 and 36 are metrical, containing respectively nine and six elegiac distichs. No. 43 is on a brick, and the authors add twenty-three other Greek inscribed bricks. No. 51 is in honor of Septimius Severus, Julia Domna, and Caracalla. The authors argue that in the provinces Caracalla was given the titles of *Arabicus*, *Adiabenicus*, and *Parthicus Maximus* at the same time as his father. Nos. 53 and 54 contain manumission records, and lead to a discussion, with lists, of the chronology of the Thessalian *στρατηγοί* from 196 B.C. to the time of Antoninus. No. 80 is a milestone of 305-306 A.D.

OLYMPIA.—**Prehistoric Remains.**—In *Ath. Mitt.* XXXIII, 1908, pp. 185-190 (4 figs.), W. DÖRPFELD reports on excavations at Olympia in April and May, 1908. Between the Pelopium, Heraeum, and Metroum a prehistoric stratum was discovered with the foundations of six houses, four of which have a semicircular apse attached to a quadrangular room. The pottery is generally monochrome, handmade, and poorly burned, though some better types are found. It resembles closely the pottery of Leucas and Pylos. No metal, but a number of stone implements were found. In the western court of the Prytaneum a curious stone foundation, 13 m. long, 3 m. wide at the centre, and tapering to a point at the ends, was discovered. At the supposed site of Pisa many fragments of monochrome ware, similar to that from Leucas, were discovered.

PAGASAE.—**Painted Stelae.**—In the *Hellenic Herald*, II, 1908, p. 103, a report of some length is made on the discoveries of A. S. Arvanitopoulos, Ephor of Antiquities in Thessaly, at Pagasae, near Volo. (*A.J.A.* XII, p. 103.) A large number of Greek painted grave stelae were found, on about two hundred of which the paintings are fairly well preserved. About thirty are in an almost perfect condition. These are naturally of the greatest importance for the history of Greek painting. Almost all the paintings are

of the same type, a sort of pediment surmounting a square frame in which is painted some subject. Occasionally the subject is nothing more than a festoon with hanging ends, but in most cases there are groups of figures. Parting scenes, such as are seen on Attic grave reliefs, where one figure is clasping the hand of another, are frequent. The scene of the funerary banquet also occurs. On a couch a male figure is seen reclining. At his feet is seated his wife, and between them is a little three-legged table on which is the repast. Another picture shows a Hermes at the left with an altar before him; at the right, behind a three-legged table which bears a scyphus, three draped figures stand and offer a libation. Another shows a woman completely draped majestically seated on a throne. Before her stands another draped female figure with her head resting on her hand. Such groups are numerous. Another group is described as a masterpiece of realistic painting. A female figure, of which only the head and upper part of the body remain, reclines upon a bed. The head rests on cushions and the body is uncovered as far as the breasts. The woman is evidently dead in her own chamber. The walls and decorations of the room are depicted with great skill. At the head of the bed an old woman, the expression of whose face is drawn with intense realism, approaches, bearing a child in swaddling clothes. She is turning toward a man who enters through the open door. At the foot of the bed is seen the head of a man who is looking at the dead woman with an expression of the deepest grief. This scene is interpreted as commemorating a woman who has died in childbirth. The nurse is vainly presenting the babe to its mother. This picture is described as remarkable both for the profound sentiment expressed, and for the skilful grouping and composition, the picturesque detail, and the realism in the rendering of the faces. Because of the skill shown in the composition, the realism, and picturesqueness, the discoverer, Mr. Arvanitopoulos, dated these stelae in the Hellenistic period. This date is now confirmed, as one of them bears the epitaph of a soldier who fell at the battle of Thebes in Phthiotis which was won by Philip V in 217 B.C. As all the monuments are of the same style they must belong to the third and early part of the second centuries B.C. The inscriptions painted in colors above and below the pictures bear the names of many foreigners, Thracians, Cretans, etc. The stelae are of marble to which the color was applied directly. A few specimens of such work have been found at Athens, Sunium, Thespieae, and elsewhere, but these monuments are remarkable not only for their number, but for their artistic excellence, especially in the variety and delicacy of their coloring. It is hoped that accurate reproductions of them will be made before the colors fade.

PHILIPPI.—*Inscriptions and Reliefs.*—In *Ath. Mitt.* XXXIII, 1908, pp. 39-46 (2 figs.), C. FREDRICH gives corrections to *C.I.L.* III, 633, the inscriptions in the sanctuary of Silvanus at Philippi, and describes some antiquities in private possession. These are chiefly fragments of grave reliefs, but include a Latin dedication to Vertumnus, and the statue of a maiden from Thasos. (Reinach, *Répertoire*, II, 307, 2.)

PHOCIS.—*Neolithic Remains.*—In the *Hellenic Herald*, II, 1908, p. 102, there is a brief report of the excavations conducted by G. Sotiriadis at several mounds near Elatea in Phocis, and at a large mound near Chaeronea. Remains of neolithic dwellings were found on and about the large

mound, also many bones of animals, neolithic vases, stone implements, and terra-cotta idols. There was perhaps a temple on top of the mound at the earliest period of historical Greece. Further excavations revealed human skeletons at a depth of eight or nine feet. The mounds were, therefore, probably originally funerary. Mr. Sotiriadis would assign 3000 B.C. as a possible date for them. Some of the neolithic vases are of beautiful shape, and with interesting decoration. One type has white designs upon a fine black ground, — an anticipation of Kamares ware. Another group has red geometrical patterns, chiefly rectilinear, on a white ground. Other vases are described as showing a subdued polychrome decoration.

SPARTA. — Recent Excavations. — At the first open meeting this winter of the British School at Athens, Mr. Dawkins, the director, gave a brief summary of the work done at Sparta last year. The foundations of the city walls, dating from the time of Nabis, were uncovered; and the site of the temple of Athena Chalcioecus found below the theatre. Among the finds made at the last site were a long archaic inscription, a fine Panathenaic amphora, and a series of bronze statuettes of the best period. Several tombs dating from Hellenistic times were found intact. Further excavations at the temple of Artemis Orthia have cleared the sanctuary, and brought to light three superimposed altars dating from the archaic, classical, and Roman periods, respectively. Among the many votive offerings was a beautiful ivory plaque with a relief of a ship setting sail. (*Hellenic Herald*, II, 1908, pp. 62, 63.)

Later reports from the excavations of the temple of Athena Chalcioecus show that the sanctuary was an early one. The excavators feel that their work substantiates the statement of Pausanias, who says that it was founded by Tyndareus, and reconstructed by Gitiades. Among the finds were two *xoana* closely robed in tunics with inscribed designs, a statuette of Aphrodite, which betrays Ionian influence, etc. (*Ibid.* II, 1908, p. 73.)

SUNIUM. — Completion of Excavations. — The excavations carried on at Sunium for some years by B. Stais have now been completed. The ground has been excavated to bed rock. The large, nude, archaic statue found some time ago must be regarded as a Poseidon. Mr. Stais urges the Greek Archaeological Society to undertake the preservation of the ruins, and to construct a path to the headland. (*Hellenic Herald*, II, 1908, pp. 88–89.)

THEBES. — Walls of the Cadmea. — A. D. KERAMOPOULLOS (Ἐφ. Ἀρχ. 1907, pp. 205–208) identifies a piece of “isodomic” wall, discovered in the courtyard of the museum at Thebes, as a portion of the later wall of the Cadmea, contemporary with the city wall.

THESPIAE. — The History of Two Families. — In *B.C.H.* XXVI, 1902 (published 1908), pp. 291–321 (pl.), P. JAMOT publishes thirty-three honorary inscriptions, for the most part discovered by him at Thespieae, and from them reconstructs the genealogy of two prominent families, the descendants of Polycratides and Mondon (cf. *I. G. Sept.* I, 1830), during the first and second centuries A.D. A headless statue seems to have belonged to the base with an inscription in honor of Mnasippus, grandson of Polycratides.

ITALY

PREHISTORIC REMAINS. — Recent prehistoric finds on Italian soil are described and discussed in detail in *B. Pal. It.* XXXII and XXXIII, 1906-1907. Special mention should be made of Rosa's researches in the valley of the Vibrata, near Ascoli-Piceno. These are treated and the primitive civilization of the Abruzzi and the Marches discussed by G. COLINI, XXXII, pp. 117-173, 181-268; XXXIII, pp. 100-180, 193-224 (43 pls.; 21 figs.; map).

CAPUA. — **Architectural Fragments.** — A critical study of architectural fragments from a sacred spot, not far beyond the eastern wall of ancient Capua, and near the Appian Way, is made by H. Koch in *Röm. Mitt.* XXII, pp. 361-428 (5 pls.; 31 figs.). They date from the third to the first century B.C., and in their poverty and belated archaic Greek forms represent an Oscan national sanctuary, of which the chief feature was a Hellenistic altar podium. Votive figures are also discussed and illustrated.

CIVITA LAVINIA. — **Latin Inscriptions.** — An ancient cistern recently examined at Civita Lavinia has yielded a number of important antiquities. There is a bronze vase with a siren beneath the handle, dating from the fifth or fourth century B.C., wonderfully preserved. Below the rim is an archaic Latin inscription recording the fact that it was a votive object belonging to a sanctuary. There was also found part of a travertine vessel with an archaic inscription cut in the rim and filled in with letters of bronze partly preserved. It mentions an aedile who seems to have arranged for the bringing of the water for which the cistern was made. A fragment of an inscription in large letters mentions Tiberius and Hadrian and probably recorded the reconstruction of the temple in the reign of the latter. Another inscription tells of the votive offering of a soldier of the seventh cohort of the watch to Hercules and to Juno Sospita. (*Rend. Acc. Lincei*, XVI, 1907, pp. 718-719.)

MARINO. — **Prehistoric Necropolis.** — From a prehistoric necropolis near Marino have been taken fibulae and other objects described by P. SECCIA in *B. Paletn. It.* XXXIII, 1907, pp. 225-228 (4 figs.).

MINTURNAE. — **Unpublished Inscriptions.** — In *Mel. Arch. Hist.* XXVII, 1907, pp. 495-507, R. LAURENT-VIBERT and A. PIGANOL publish twenty dedicatory and sepulchral inscriptions from the region at the mouth of the Garigliano, some of them fragmentary. The only one of special interest is that on a pedestal dedicated to the goddess Marica. Only one inscription (*CIL.* I, 175) containing the name of this goddess had previously been found in Italy.

NAPLES. — **As from Lucera.** — The National Museum at Naples announces the purchase of an *as* from Lucera with the names of magistrates. One other such *as* from Lucera is in the Naples Museum, but there are variants in the inscriptions. (*Boll. Arte*, II, 1908, p. 33.)

NOLA. — **Miscellaneous Antiquities.** — A number of antiquities have been found at Nola during the laying of a sewer. Among them a bust of the emperor Claudius, the torso of a figure in a cuirass, and a late Latin inscription of ten lines concerning a certain T. Marius Onesimianus have been purchased by the National Museum at Naples. (*Boll. Arte*, II, 1908, p. 33.)

PALESTRINA. — Miscellaneous Antiquities. — Excavations continued in different parts of Palestrina have brought to light many small antiquities among which a small female head of bronze, fragmentary dedications to Fortuna Primigenia, one of which is metrical, and a headless ivory statuette of a warrior with a round shield on his left arm deserve mention. (*Rend. Acc. Lincei*, XVI, 1907, pp. 721-723.)

REGGIO. — Tombs of the Fifth and Fourth Centuries. — Soldiers preparing a temporary camp in the plain of Modena near Reggio uncovered a number of tombs of the fifth and fourth centuries B.C. In the town itself two pieces of sculpture have been found, a nude ephebus, and a small Eros seated with his head resting on his hands which are folded over his knees. (*Rend. Acc. Lincei*, XVI, 1907, p. 723.)

ROME. — Recent Discoveries. — The excavations for the foundations of the new building for the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce between the Via delle Finanze and the Via di S. Susanna in Rome, have brought to light pieces of wall of the Servian age consisting of squared blocks of tufa on many of which are the usual masons' marks. Many remains of tombs were found, but none were intact. Some architectural fragments of terra-cotta and of marble and a herm which once supported a portrait head of Socrates were also discovered; likewise three male torsos and part of an inscription in large letters which evidently belonged to some large public monument. (*Rend. Acc. Lincei*, XVI, 1907, pp. 687, 718, and 720.)

The Grove of Furrina. — In *Röm. Mitt.* XXII, pp. 225-254 (pl.; 12 figs.), CH. HUELSEN presents a full discussion of the results of excavations at the villa of Mr. George Wurts, at the southern end of the Janiculum. (*A.J.A.* XI, p. 359.) The identification of the site with the previously undetermined Lucus Furrinae is complete.

A Military Diptych. — The first tablet of a bronze military diptych has been recently found in the Tiber, and is published by CH. HUELSEN in *Röm. Mitt.* XXII, pp. 434-438 (pl.). It dates from the time of Elagabalus and Severus Alexander.

A New "Ephedrismos." — In the Piazza Dante at Rome a marble group, two-thirds life size, has been found, representing the so-called *ephedrismos*, a girl or young woman carried by another. The heads are wanting and there are no attributes. This is the first example of this motive in large size. (*S. R., R. Arch.* X, 1907, p. 450.)

The Palatine. — Further excavations on the Palatine (*A.J.A.* XII, p. 106) have brought to light more vase fragments some of which go back at least to the seventh century B.C. On the top of the hill, foundations of early buildings have been found as well as architectural fragments of terra-cotta which seem to have belonged to a temple of the sixth century B.C. (*Rend. Acc. Lincei*, XVI, 1907, pp. 683 and 688.)

S. CLEMENTE A CASAURIA. — Discovery of a Tomb. — A tomb has been discovered near the wall of the ancient Interpromium, containing vases, bronze rings, and a spear head. The objects have been placed in the museum of S. Clemente a Casauria. (*Boll. Arte*, II, 1908, p. 34.)

SICILY. — The Necropolis of Camarina. — P. ORSI has continued his exploration of the necropolis of Passo Marinaro at Camarina. The tombs opened now number 1496. Many finds were made, among others, two

hydriae in the perfected style which recall the work of Midias. The necropolis of Camarina is now the best explored of the Sicilian cemeteries. (*Rend. Acc. Lincei*, XVI, 1907, pp. 684-685.)

Centuripe.—The excavations of P. ORSI in the necropolis of Centuripe, Sicily, have brought to light many terra-cotta figurines dating from the third and second centuries B.C. (*Rend. Acc. Lincei*, XVI, 1907, p. 685.)

TODI.—**Reconstruction of the Temple.**—Seven thousand lire have been appropriated by the *Ministero della Pubblica Istruzione* towards the reconstruction of the rear of the temple at Todi. (*Boll. Arte*, II, 1908, p. 35.)

VIA CLODIA.—**Ruins and Tombs.**—Ruins and tombs near the Via Clodia on the way from Rome to Bracciano are described in *Röm. Mitt.* XXII, pp. 311-332 (2 pls.; 9 figs.), by T. ASHBY. Special attention is given to a horreum (?), measured and drawn by Ligorio, and resembling another at the Villa of Hadrian.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL

ALJUSTREL.—**Roman Remains.**—A number of antiquities have been found in a Roman mine at Aljustrel, Portugal, including a piece of rope, ladders, part of a mill, and the head of a mallet of oak. The most interesting things are the ladders. They consist of oak logs about two metres high upon which steps were cut. The lower end is always forked so that the ladder stands firmly. Those preserved are in very good condition; the wood of which they are made has apparently hardened in the course of time. No similar ladders are known, but many of them were in use in these mines. (*B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1907, pp. 358-362; fig.)

NUMANTIA.—**Scipio's Siege Works.**—In *Arch. Anz.* 1907, cols. 461-486 (8 figs.), A. SCHULTEN reports upon the fourth and probably the last campaign of excavation at Numantia of Scipio's works during the siege of 133 B.C. (*A.J.A.* XI, p. 363; XII, p. 109.) The whole course of the circumvallation, with its seven forts or camps, has now been traced, and the camps themselves, so far as they have not been destroyed by agriculture, uncovered and studied. Only the largest and most important, that on the hill of Castillejo, invites further excavation. Here were probably the headquarters of the general himself, and here also are the remains of an older camp, probably that of Marcellus, of the year 152. Some surprises have been met with, such as the finding of a camp on low ground at the junction of the Duero and the Merdancho, and the evidence that the suburb of Saledilla was occupied by the Romans during the siege. On the hill of Numantia proper the city is seen to have spread irregularly from the part first enclosed at the top, gradually taking in more and more terraces down the side, and finally parts of the plain and the neighboring hill of Saledilla, which was surrounded, not by a fortification, but by a continuous row of solid house-fronts, which served much the same purpose. This hill was not covered by the later Roman city, and hence the purely Iberian remains can best be studied here. At many points occupied by the Roman siege works there are remains of considerable neolithic settlements. In the city many missiles thrown by the Roman catapults, balistae, and slings have been found.

VILLARICOS.—**A Necropolis.**—At Villaricos (Baria) in southwestern Spain Mr. Louis Siret has excavated a necropolis with cinerary urns, several of which contained amulets of glazed clay in Egypto-Phoenician style and fibulae of Spanish type. Beside the urns were Iberian swords of the Almedinilla type. One of the urns is a Greek red-figured vase (Bacchic scene), of a date between 400 and 350 B.C. This gives a date for the pottery called Iberian or Ibero-Mycenaean as well as for the fibulae and sword. A Punic inscription (*C. R. Acad. Insc.* January 5, 1904) on a stele of this necropolis shows that there were Carthaginians among those incinerated, but not that the necropolis was Punic nor that the pseudo-Mycenaean pottery was introduced by Carthaginians. (S. R., *R. Arch.* X, 1907, p. 453.)

FRANCE

ALESIA.—**Temple and Forum.**—In *Berl. Phil. W.* February 29, 1908, A. SCHULTEN reports on excavations at Alesia. A small temple and, to the east of it, what seems to be the forum (remains of porticoes and basilica) have been excavated. In addition several private houses and underneath these remains of Gallic huts were discovered, with numerous specimens of Gallic pottery. The writer refers to "*Pro Alesia*," a periodical of which the first volume has been published.



FIGURE 3.—ARCHAIC
STATUE AT AUXERRE.

AUXERRE.—**An Archaic Greek Statuette.**—In *R. Arch.* XI, 1908, pp. 153-170 (pl.; 7 figs.), M. COLLIGNON publishes an archaic Greek statuette (Fig. 3) now in the museum at Auxerre. Its history is unknown. An examination of the costume and a comparison with early female statues, especially those from Eleutherna and Tegea, lead to the conclusion that it belongs to the Cretan school, which influenced Peloponnesus as the Ionian schools of the islands influenced Attica. The Cretan art represents distinctly different tendencies from the Ionian.

CAHORS.—**Roman Mosaics.**—In digging for the foundations of a tobacco factory at Cahors, four metres below the surface, several pieces of Roman wall were found and a mosaic 2.5 m. long almost intact. The design consists of flower patterns, interlaced rings, etc. Several Roman mosaics have been found at Cahors, and parts of five are in the museum of the town. (*B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1907, p. 287.)

LANGRES.—**An Oculist's Stamp.**—In *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1907, pp. 291-293 (fig.), E. BABELON announces the discovery at Langres of a new oculist's stamp inscribed as follows :

1. *L(ucii) Pami(i) Hygini ad | aspritu(dinem) crocode(s)*
2. *L(ucii) Pami(i) Hygini ad | omnem lippitu(dinem)*
3. *L(ucii) Pami(i) Hygini ad | sedatam diasm(yrnes)*
4. *L(ucii) Pami(i) Hygini ad | caliginem.*

This stamp, together with nine others from the Mowat collection, has been acquired by the Bibliothèque Nationale, which now has twenty-five of these interesting documents.

PARIS.—Recent Acquisitions of the Louvre.—A. HÉRON DE VILLEFOSSE and E. MICHON report briefly in *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1907, pp. 369–374, the acquisitions of classical antiquities by the Louvre in 1907. Twelve pieces of sculpture in marble or stone were added, including a bearded head from Athens, a group of Heracles and Diomedes, and a colossal head of Apollo of fine workmanship. Eleven bronzes, including an archaic figure of a nude warrior from Cuossus, and a small Helios, were also acquired.

SAINTE-COLOMBE.—Roman Mosaic.—In *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1907, p. 288, C. RUELLE announces the discovery at Sainte-Colombe of an important Roman mosaic. A Bacchic scene, arranged in three groups of two figures each, surrounds a central figure. A vine with birds in it rises above.

VOLX.—A Bronze Eros.—In *R. Ét. Anc.* X, 1908, pp. 190–192 (pl.), G. DE MANTEYER reports the discovery of a bronze Eros 16.5 cm. high found at Volx in the Basses Alpes in 1903 or 1904. The figure is nude and carries a torch in the right hand and a dove by the wings in the left. It did not stand, but was supported from above, as a mark on the back shows. The figure was probably buried about the middle of the third century A.D.

GERMANY

MISCELLANEOUS DISCOVERIES.—Excavations made for various purposes in different parts of Germany have brought to light numerous remains of antiquity. At Wilhelmsdorf, near Usingen, three mounds have been opened and others explored near Giessen. Still other prehistoric graves have been found at Osthofen near Worms. Traces of a Roman villa have been found at Lüttich and further discoveries made in the villa already known at Klein-Schwalbach. A Roman grave has been opened at Ayl and the contents placed in the museum at Treves. (*Röm.-Germ. Korrespondenzblatt* I, 1908, pp. 13–14, 16–19, 25–26.)

ASBERG.—Gravestone of Polla Matidia.—The gravestone of Polla Matidia, discovered at Asberg (Asciburgium) in 1906, is published with a full discussion by A. Oxé in *Bonn. Jb.* 116, 1907, pp. 19–26 (fig.).

BERLIN.—Glass of Amenemhat III.—In *Ber. Kunsts.* XXIX, 1908, pp. 133–134 (fig.), a four-sided stick of colored glass 4 cm. long recently acquired by the Berlin Museum is published. At each end in blue on a white ground is the cartouche of Amenemhat III (*ca.* 1830 B.C.). This is important for dating glass working in Egypt. The method employed in its manufacture was the so-called *millefiori* process, which was much in use in the fifteenth century A.D., but is not otherwise known before the Graeco-Roman period.

A Libation Bowl.—A beautiful Egyptian bowl of greenish gray schist 60 cm. in diameter is published in *Ber. Kunsts.* XXIX, 1908, pp. 184–186 (fig.). It is flat on the under side and has a corresponding flat place on the inside. On the outer edge is a head of Hathor. A finely carved inscription praying for blessings upon the dedicator is cut upon the top of the rim. The bowl dates from the time of Psammetichus II.

DORTMUND.—**Meeting of Archaeological Societies.**—At a joint meeting of the Archaeological Societies of northwestern and southwestern Germany, held at Dortmund, April 21–23, 1908, several papers of importance were read. Dr. BAUM, of Dortmund, reported upon the discoveries at **Oberaden**. The site of the Roman camp at this place lies in wet ground so that excavation is difficult, but the water has preserved a number of objects of wood which would otherwise have perished. Among these are several pieces of wood pointed at each end and having centurions' names cut on them. They are now in the museum at Dortmund. G. KROPATSCHECK explains them as *pila muralia*. G. WOLFF gave an account of some neolithic graves in **Wetterau**. On a level plain between the Nidda and the Main numerous settlements of the stone age, some of considerable size, have been found. Thirty-one neolithic graves have been opened. They contained burnt human bones, pottery and chains of small stones, some of which have linear decoration. Small objects of an apotropaic character seem to have been attached to the chains. Dr. HAHNE, of Hanover, described a megalithic grave found at **Anderlingen**. There is a stone chamber covered with a ceiling of other large stones, on one of which three human figures are carved. These are hard to explain, but they do not seem to be modern forgeries. At the left are two men, one of whom raises his hands and the other an axe. The third figure is in poor condition and has not yet been made out. The chamber seems to date from the stone age, but to have been used in the bronze age. Dr. KOSINNA, of Berlin, would date it in the second bronze period. The whole tomb has been removed to the museum at Hanover and set up. (*Röm.-Germ. Korrespondenzblatt*, I, 1908, pp. 38–40.)

FRANKFORT.—**The Furtwängler Collection.**—The collection of antiquities formed by the late Professor Furtwängler has been bought by the Municipal Museum of Frankfort, where a department of antiquities and sculpture has recently been established. The collection is especially rich in small archaic Greek bronzes, and in terra-cottas of the fifth and fourth centuries. The Museum already possesses some important sculptures, including a Polyclitan head, a dancer resembling the Maenad of Berlin, and Renaissance works of Italian, Flemish, and German schools. (S. R., *R. Arch.* XI, 1908, pp. 294–295.)

MAYEN IN DER EIFEL.—**A Neolithic Town.**—In *Röm.-Germ. Korrespondenzblatt*, I, 1908, pp. 1–4, H. LEHNER reports the discovery at Mayen in der Eifel of what he regards as a neolithic town. There is a curving earthwork about 400 m. long pierced by two gateways. The stone knives and fragments of pottery found in the lower layers belong to the same period as those found at Untergrombach. The writer argues that the neolithic remains at Untergrombach, Urmitz, and Mayen show a political connection between the three places.

MUNICH.—**The Arndt Collection.**—The Antiquarium at Munich has acquired the ancient terra-cottas, vases, bronzes, and glass objects belonging to the collection of Dr. Paul Arndt. Among the vases is an exceptional Apulian series. The finest bronze is a mirror, formerly in the Somzée collection, adorned with a relief of Silenus on an ass. (S. R., *R. Arch.* XI, 1908, p. 136.)

OBER-WINNINGEN.—**A Roman Villa.**—A Roman Villa with

baths, discovered at Ober-Winningen, is described by ARNOLDI in *Bonn. Jb.* 116, 1907, pp. 363-380 (4 figs.). Among the other finds was a sundial.

REMAGEN. — **Roman and Frankish Graves.** — A hundred Roman and Frankish graves, opened at Remagen, have yielded five hundred objects, mainly pottery. They are described by E. FUNCK in *Bonn. Jb.* 116, 1907, pp. 141-162 (3 pls.).

SAALBURG. — **Latest Excavations.** — At Saalburg several buildings near the so-called villa have been explored, among them the large rectangular structure already known. The southern part of it has five rooms, three of which had hypocaustic heating. In the northeast corner twelve horse-shoes were found. A new puzzle is the building lying between the porta Decumana and the newly rebuilt quaestorium. A great number of stamped bricks were discovered. (*Die Saalburg*, March 22, 1908, pp. 238-240.)

TREVES. — **Excavations of 1905-06.** — E. KRÜGER in the *Jahresbericht des Provinzialmuseums zu Trier*, 1905-06 (2 pls.), gives an account of the excavations conducted and the objects acquired by the museum at Treves. The most important piece of work undertaken was the clearing of the villa at Wittlich, which proves to be one of the most interesting Roman villas yet found in Germany. It consisted of three buildings connected by curving corridors, with baths on one wing and another block of buildings on the other. There are thus two courts, and the entire plan adapts itself to the curve of the river bank. (See *Bonn. Jb.* 116, 1907, pp. 248-250; pl.) The acquisitions consisted of miscellaneous articles of secondary importance.

Latin Inscription. — E. KRÜGER publishes in *Röm.-Germ. Korrespondenzblatt*, I, 1908, pp. 4-7 (fig.), a Latin inscription recently found at Treves, which is interesting especially for its proper names. Among these are Latinus, Quintius, Privatus, Covirius, Primus, Primanus, Secundus, and Secundinus. This is the second inscription found at Treves which contains mention of the god Intarabus.

Statuette of Mars. — E. FÖLZER publishes in *Röm.-Germ. Korrespondenzblatt*, I, 1908, pp. 20-21 (fig.), a bronze statuette recently found at Treves representing a warrior in full armor. It is complete except for the left foot, part of the helmet, and the attributes. It originally held lance and shield and represented Mars.

VETERA. — **Three Distinct Camps.** — Excavations at Vetera, a famous legionary station of the lower Rhine, have clearly differentiated three distinct camps: (1) of the time of Augustus, (2) of the time of Tiberius or Claudius, (3) that which was destroyed in the Batavian revolt of A.D. 70. (H. LEHNER, *Bonn. Jb.* 116, 1907, pp. 302-343; 4 pls.; 4 figs.)

GREAT BRITAIN

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK IN WALES. — It is announced that the University of Liverpool is to undertake a systematic survey of the whole of Wales and the Marches. Excavations will also be carried on. The committee in charge includes Dr. A. J. Evans and Sir John Rhys. The actual work will be in the hands of Professors R. C. Bosanquet, G. Garstang, J. L. Myres, and P. E. Newberry, all of Liverpool, and F. J. Haverfield of Oxford. (*Nation*, February 6, 1908.)

CAERWENT.—**Excavations of 1905.**—Further excavations at Caerwent in 1905 uncovered the South Gate and the houses numbered XII N–XV N and part of No. XVI N. In one of the rooms of this last house there were found pieces of painted plaster, and a graffito inscription of which the interpretation is uncertain. (*Archaeologia*, LX, 1906, pp. 111–130; 2 plans; 2 pls.; 8 figs.)

HAMDON HALL.—**Miscellaneous Antiquities.**—In *Proc. Soc. Ant.* XXI, 1906, pp. 128–138 (pl.), H. S. GRAY gives a brief account of thirty-five objects from the collection in Taunton Castle. All were found in the vicinity of Hamdon Hall, Somerset. The most important is part of a Roman *lorica* of which forty-seven scales are known to exist in different collections.

HASLEMERE.—**Miscellaneous Finds.**—J. HUTCHINSON in *Proc. Soc. Ant.* XXI, 1906, pp. 217–228 (5 figs.), reports the discovery of a number of prehistoric flint arrowheads from Haslemere, Surrey; also considerable pottery from late Celtic graves now in the museum at Haslemere.

HUNMANBY.—**British Chariot Burial.**—In *Rec. Past*, VII, 1907, pp. 79–85 (3 figs.), T. SHEPPARD gives an account of a British chariot burial at Hunmanby, East Yorkshire. While clay for brick making was being excavated a landslip occurred which exposed a bronze bridle-bit and fragments of thin bronze plate. An examination was at once made and the grave uncovered. Portions of the iron tires of both wheels were found as well as the iron hoops of the nave. These show that the diameter of the wheel must have been about three feet and that of the nave six or seven inches. The number of spokes in the wheel could not be determined. A large shield, straight at the sides and with curved ends, was also found. It must have resembled the Battersea shield in the British Museum. It was of oak adorned with thin plates of bronze ornamented with scroll work in repoussé. About two feet of the shield was found, but in a very fragile condition. Other fragments of the chariot were discovered, as well as two horse's teeth, which seem to show that the horse was buried at the same time. The chariot must have been placed in the grave in its normal position. The grave was under a small mound and belonged to the Parisi or Brigantes who were living in this region during the first two centuries B.C. Only about half a dozen chariot burials are known, though the importance of the war chariot in ancient Britain is well attested.

LIVERPOOL.—**A Wooden Figurine from Egypt.**—In *R. Arch.* X, 1907, pp. 369–372 (pl. XVI), J. CAPART publishes a very fine wooden statuette (height, including base, 0.22 m.) in the museum at Liverpool. It represents a slave bent beneath the weight of a large vase which he carries on his back. It is undoubtedly a work of the time of the eighteenth dynasty.

LONDON.—**Recent Discoveries of Roman Remains.**—P. NORMAN and F. W. READER give an account of the Roman remains which have recently come to light in London, in *Archaeologia*, LX, 1906, pp. 169–250 (34 figs. Appendices by H. JONES, A. S. KENNARD, B. B. WOODWARD, and L. TAYLOR). Pieces of the Roman city wall have been found in various places, notably at Houndsditch, at Jewry Street, and at the corner of London Wall Street and Throgmorton Avenue. A shaft sunk at the last-mentioned spot shows that when the wall was built the Walbrook ran

in its bed, and that the marsh, which later covered this part of the city, did not then exist. Coins show that the wall was built toward the end of the second century A.D. Other remains of interest were a portion of the Roman ditch, fifteen feet from the wall, in New Broad Street, and a Roman bath at the intersection of Cannon and Queen Victoria Streets.

LONG VALLEY WOOD. — **Palaeolithic and Neolithic Remains.** — In *Proc. Soc. Ant.* XXI, 1906, pp. 31-34, Sir JOHN EVANS reports recent palaeolithic and neolithic discoveries in gravel deposits in the valley of the Colne at Long Valley Wood, Croxley Green, Hertfordshire. Other discoveries have previously been made in this valley but not on this site.

RICHMOND. — **The Cook Collection of Antiques at Doughty House.** — A catalogue, with photographs and discussions, of all the marbles and the more important terra-cottas and vases in the collection of Sir Frederick Cook, at Doughty House, Richmond, is published by Mrs. S. A. STRONG, in *J.H.S.* XXVIII, 1908, pp. 1-45 (24 pls.; 24 figs.). It is intended as one of a series of such papers, supplementary to Michaelis's *Ancient Marbles in Great Britain*, which was published in 1882, and seventeen of the sixty-eight marbles here described are not in his work. The collection is certainly representative, its works ranging from the early part of the fifth century B.C. to Roman portraits and sarcophagi of the third century A.D., yet its main strength is in the numerous and well-preserved examples of Hellenistic works and works from Asia Minor. Foremost among these are the stelae of Archippus, Phila, and Epictesis and the great Graeco-Syrian sarcophagus — published by Professor Strzykowski ('A Sarcophagus of the Sidamara Type,' *J.H.S.* 1907, p. 99). Among the works added since 1882 is a fine Apollo from a fourth century original, apparently not Attic.

SILCHESTER. — **Excavations of 1905.** — W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE reports upon the excavations on the site of the Roman city at Silchester during the year 1905 in *Archaeologia*, LX, 1906, pp. 149-168 (2 plans; 3 figs.). *Insulae* V and VI were uncovered and the ground plan of five houses and several other buildings made clear.

TRENTHAM. — **A Greek Statue.** — In *Burl. Mag.* XII, 1908, pp. 331-335 (2 pls.), C. SMITH publishes a fine life-size marble statue (Fig. 4), recently acquired by the British Museum from Trentham Hall. It is a



FIGURE 4. — STATUE FROM TRENTHAM.

Greek original of the end of the fourth century B.C. and suggests the style of Eutychides as seen in the Tyche of Antioch. It seems to have been intended for a grave, and later used to commemorate a Roman, *P. Maximina Sextili Clementis*, as is shown by a faint inscription on the surface of the original plinth, which, however, had previously been trimmed for insertion in a new base. E. A. GARDNER (*J.H.S.* XXVIII, 1908, pp. 138-147; 3 pls.; 2 figs.) thinks that it is perhaps the prototype, possibly the actual original, of that very popular class of figures known as Praxitelean and represented by the Mantinean reliefs of the Muses, by the Herculaneum Matrons at Dresden, by some Tanagra figurines, and by the tomb statues representing the deceased, of which the figure found with the Hermes of Andros is a familiar example. The head of the Trentham statue, which is of a separate and different piece of marble, seems to be of the early fourth century, earlier than Praxiteles. The whole work is so fine as to indicate a sculptor of very high rank.

AFRICA

BULLA REGIA.—**Temple of Apollo.**—In *Notes et Documents*, I, pp. 1-28 (7 pls.; 4 figs.), A. MERLIN gives an account of the excavation by Captain Benet of the temple of Apollo at the ancient Bulla Regia near Soukel-Arba (*A.J.A.* XI, pp. 116 and 368). The temple is very nearly square, being 26 m. long by 23 m. broad. Among the objects found were a Minerva with wings, and an Apollo Citharoedus holding a lyre upon which is a representation of Marsyas about to be flayed. The temple was founded in 34 or 35 A.D., repaired in the second or third century, and again in the fourth century.

DOUGGA.—**Temple of Saturn.**—French archaeologists at Tunis have recently found at Dougga, among other things, a temple of Saturn, of which a large number of columns are still well preserved. A statue of Athena with a girdle ornamented with the head of Medusa, and an Apollo 3 m. high carrying a lyre are the most important statues found. Many important inscriptions were also discovered. (*Nation*, March 26, 1908, p. 293.)

EL-HAOURIA.—**Mosaic representing the Contest of Athena and Poseidon.**—In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1907, pp. 795-803 (fig.), A. MERLIN publishes a Roman mosaic found at El-Haouria in Tunis. In the centre a winged Nike is seated before a table upon which is a *καδίσκος*. At her right is Athena, at her left Poseidon. The subject is the contest of Athena and Poseidon for the supremacy of Athens. This mosaic resembles a relief from Aphrodisias discussed by C. Robert in *Ath. Mitt.* VII, pp. 48 ff. Illustrations of famous Greek legends are frequently found in North Africa.

KORBOUS.—**Latin Inscription.**—A. MERLIN publishes in *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1908, pp. 120-125 (fig.), a Latin inscription recently found at Korbous on the Gulf of Tunis. It reads *D(ecimus) Laelius, D(ecimi) f(ilius), Balbus, q(uaestor) pro pr(aetore), assa, d(e)strictar(ium) solariumque fu-ciendu(m) coerav(it)*. Several men named Decimus Laelius Balbus are known, but the one mentioned in this inscription is probably to be identified with the man who was associated with the proconsul Q. Cornificius in the year 43 B.C. The inscription must have been carved shortly before this date and is thus one of the oldest Latin inscriptions found in North Africa.

The word *assa* (for *laconicum*) is not found elsewhere in inscriptions, and, as a neuter plural, only once in the literature (Cic. *Ad Q. Frat.* III, 1, 2). *Destrictarium* is also a rare word. The place where the inscription was found was famous for its warm baths, which are mentioned by Livy (XXX, 24).

UNITED STATES

BOSTON.—Recent Acquisitions by the Museum of Fine Arts.—

The *Thirty-second Annual Report* of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts announces the following acquisitions. (1) The head of a goddess perhaps Hera, of Hellenistic date, said to have been found at Alexandria. The hair is parted over the middle of the forehead and carried back in rather heavy waves, covering the tops of the ears, and gathered in a knot at the back of the neck. Back of the *stephane*, which the goddess wears, the hair is superficially treated. The lower part of the face is narrow and modelled with



FIGURE 9.—GREEK MIRROR COVERS IN NEW YORK.

some stiffness; the forehead, brows, and eyes are better rendered. Most of the nose is broken away; the other injuries to the head are slight. (See *B. Mus. F. A.* VI, p. 1.) (2) Two *rhyta* in the form of negroes' heads and a red-figured *stamnos*, all of Faliscan fabric. On the *stamnos* is one of the Dioscuri binding Amycus, king of the Babryces, to a tree; Hermes, Silenus, and an athlete appear on the other side. (3) A terra-cotta statuette of a woman 0.38 m. high. She stands with her left elbow resting on a square pillar in front of which is a small Eros. There are traces of red-brown on her hair, pink on her *himation*, and blue and pink on her *chiton*. The statuette is believed to be of Asiatic Greek manufacture.

NEW YORK.—Acquisitions of the Metropolitan Museum.—

The Metropolitan Museum of New York has during the past year made many important additions to its collection of classical antiquities. These include 11 marbles, 45 vases, 27 bronzes, 31 terra-cotta figurines, and 13 miscellaneous objects. The most important sculptures are the following: (1) An archaic female figure (Fig. 5) 2 ft. 3¼ in. high, found near Laurium. The body dates from the latter half of the sixth century B.C., but the head is



FIGURE 5.—ARCHAIC
STATUETTE.



FIGURE 6.—RELIEF OF YOUNG HORSEMAN.



FIGURE 8.—STATUETTE OF A
DISCUS THROWER.



FIGURE 7.—POLYCLITAN
HEAD.

RECENT ACQUISITIONS OF THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM.

a century later. (2) An archaic female figure of life size similar to the Acropolis maidens. This lacks the head and the legs below the knees. (3) The torso of a boy of the school of Praxiteles. (4) A relief representing a mounted youth (Fig. 6). (5) The head of a youth in the style of Polyclitus of the Roman period (Fig. 7). Among the bronzes are: (1) a statuette of a discus thrower (Fig. 8) dating from the period of transition; (2) a small bronze panther; (3) five very beautiful Greek "box mirrors" (Fig. 9), and one Greek mirror with handle; (4) a dicast's ticket inscribed Ἐπικράτης Σκαβω. A Mycenaean gold cup was also acquired. (*B. Metr. Mus.* III, pp. 1-7, 22, 31-36, 58-59, 61, 66-70, 89-91; 17 figs.)

The Museum has also purchased five bronze helmets and a corselet. The most interesting of the helmets, which has a triangular crest, came from Capua. It dates from the later bronze age. The cuirass is Greek and dates from the fifth century B.C. (*Ibid.* pp. 38-39, 41; fig.)

EARLY CHRISTIAN, BYZANTINE, MEDIAEVAL, AND RENAISSANCE ART

GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

EGYPT.—**The Aphrodito Papyri.**—A considerable portion of the mass of papyri found by the peasants of Ishgau (Aphroditopolis), in Upper Egypt, in 1901, has come into the possession of the British Museum, and the whole find is briefly discussed by H. I. BELL in *J.H.S.* XXVIII, 1908, pp. 97-120. It consists of letters in Greek and Arabic from the Moslem governor of Egypt to the local official and to the communities under his charge, during the years 708-711 A.D., and of official accounts from nearly the same time. An immense amount of information about the highly centralized organization of the Caliphate at this time, apparently modelled after the Byzantine Empire, as well as of local conditions, is here brought to light, and palaeographically the gap between the cursive hand of papyrus writing and the minuscules of vellum manuscripts is filled.

CAPPADOCIA.—**The Subterranean Churches.**—G. DE JERPHANION gives an account in *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1908, pp. 7-21, of a visit paid by him and a companion, Gransault, to ninety-five rock-cut churches, and several monasteries of Gueureme and Soghanle in Cappadocia. The façades are generally unornamented, but the interiors present four different types: (1) a rectangular chapel with an apse; (2) larger chapels with niches and more than one apse; (3) an arrangement of apses forming a Greek cross and capped by a cupola; (4) the largest form, with three apses and several aisles, separated by columns. The paintings are done upon the bare rock or upon a coat of plaster mixed with straw. The vertical walls are decorated with files of saints in Byzantine fashion, episodes and symbolical compositions being reserved for the vaults. Old Testament subjects are rare, and the Apocryphal Gospels are freely used. The paintings date from the ninth to the thirteenth century. The article is accompanied by a tabulated list of the inscriptions found with the paintings in the churches at

Gueureme. About 550 good photographs were taken of the most important frescoes. The results of the expedition will be published in full.

CYPRUS.—Byzantine Treasure from Karavás.—In *Archaeologia*, LX, 1906, pp. 1-24 (2 pls.; 17 figs.), O. M. DALTON describes a treasure consisting of Byzantine silver plate and gold jewellery found at Karavás on the north coast of Cyprus in 1902 (*A.J.A.* XI, pp. 120, 372). A similar treasure was found at the same place some years before. The most important objects are nine silver dishes, four of which are over ten inches in diameter, adorned with scenes in relief from the life of David; two silver plates about 17½ inches in diameter; sixteen large gold medallions; three gold necklaces of elaborate design, and gold bracelets and earrings, as well as other pieces of jewellery. The treasure is dated in the sixth century A.D.

ATHENS.—Byzantine Lead Seals.—In *J. Int. Arch. Num.* X, 1907, pp. 47-112, K. M. KONSTANTOPOULOS completes his publication of the Byzantine lead seals in the National Museum at Athens (cf. *Ibid.* IX, pp. 61-146). The article describes Nos. 703 a-1257, and supplies an index to the collection.

BULGARIA.—Frescoes in the Cloister at Poganovo.—The monastery at Poganovo, which is dated by an inscription in 1500, was recently visited by TH. SCHMIT, who describes its paintings in *Byz. Zeit.* 1908, pp. 121-128. The compositions relate to incidents of the New Testament, and consist of rows of medallions of saints. An exception to the rule is a representation of Christ as a child turning with a gesture of benediction to Peter of Alexandria. The accompanying inscription puts the question and answer which usually accompanies this scene: "Who has torn thy garment, Saviour?" "Arius." The scene is thus composed in accordance with the well-known Byzantine manual for artists, but below Christ appears the head of a monster, in whose jaws is seen a cleric, identified as Arius by the inscription, which exhorts the monster to "carry Arius to hell." This is a departure from the stereotyped manner of portraying the allegory. The inscriptions are Slavic throughout, and the inclusion in the series of saints of Bulgarian and Servian patrons shows that the artist must have been a Slav. He was trained in Hellenic-Oriental traditions, but produces no effect of provincial Byzantinism; Schmit finds, in fact, no better word to characterize the style than "Early Renaissance."

BASEL.—An Alphabet by Hans Weiditz.—CAMPBELL DODGSON publishes in *Burl. Mag.* XII, 1908, pp. 289-293, a copy, now at Basel, of an alphabet of illuminated initials, designed by Hans Weiditz, and cut at Augsburg in 1521, by Jost de Negker. This is the most accurate and beautiful of the three copies of the original design in existence, and has suffered no diminution in scale.

ITALY

DISCOVERIES OF WORKS OF ART.—At **Fabriano**, in the old chapel of the "Madonna delle Grazie," in S. Domenico, a fresco has been discovered representing Christ, the Madonna, and the Magdalen. The style is that of Ghissi (fourteenth century). (*L'Arte*, 1908, p. 72.) Frescoes of the year 1536 have been discovered in the church at **Borgomanero**. They

are of excellent quality, and represent Christ, the Virgin, and Angels. (*Rass. d' Arte*, 1908, February, *Cronaca*.)

AMATRICE.—**A New Painter.**—E. CALZINI (*Rass. Bibl. Arte Ital.* X, 1907, pp. 133-142) has discovered in the church of S. Antonio in Cornillo Nuovo, near Amatrice, in the Abruzzi, upon the frescoes of the tribune, the date 1511, and the signature of an artist wholly unknown: *Dioniseius* (sic) *Capelli*. He was evidently the painter of the frescoes of the church of S. Agostino in Amatrice itself, dated 1490, and of those in the church of the "Madonna delle Grazie" in the village of Capricchia, where his signature appears again: *Hoc · Dionii[sus] · Francis · Cappellis · de amatrice · Meppi | tit.* 150 X. He is characterized by Calzini as a "quattrocentista ritardatario," a painter of grace and charm, showing somewhat the influence of the Umbrian School.

ASCOLI.—**Unknown Works by Cola d' Amatrice.**—E. CALZINI discusses in *Rass. Bibl. Arte Ital.* X, 1907, pp. 103-108, works by Cola d' Amatrice existing in rural churches near Ascoli.

BELLUNO.—**An Altar-piece in Wood.**—G. FRIZZONI in *Rass. d' Arte*, 1908, pp. 1-2, comments upon Alvise Vivarini's altar-piece representing the "Madonna Enthroned with Saints" in the Berlin Museum. He points out that the picture was painted for the church of S. Maria de' Batuti at Belluno, and publishes a sculptured altar-piece in wood, still existing in the church of S. Stefano in the same town, which is obviously a copy in arrangement and conception of the Berlin painting.

BOLOGNA.—**A Picture by Carlo Dolce.**—A "David with the Head of Goliath," by Carlo Dolce, recently acquired by the Bologna gallery, is reproduced in *Boll. Arte*, 1907, iv, pp. 23-24, by A. COLASANTI, together with a drawing by the same artist, from the collection of Dr. Frizzoni. The drawing was obviously the first study for the picture.

CASTELLO DI PALAZZO.—**A New Picture by Matteo da Gualdo.**—A triptych in the parish church of Castello di Palazzo, near Assisi, representing the Virgin and Child with Saints and Angels is ascribed by F. MASON PERKINS in *Rass. d' Arte*, 1907, p. 191, to Matteo da Gualdo. It was formerly attributed to the school of Niccolò da Foligno. The attribution is based on internal evidence and the presence of the characteristic frame.

CASTEL S. MARIA.—**A "Coronation" by Giovanni Boccati.**—A "Coronation of the Virgin" exists in the church of Castel Santa Maria (province of Macerata), in which B. FELICIANGELI recognizes the hand of Giovanni Boccati (*Rass. Bibl. Arte Ital.* X, 1907, pp. 97-102). The picture, which is much repainted, is dated 1463. Feliciangeli appends to his article a chronological list of the known facts of Boccati's life.

CESENA.—**A Portrait by Melozzo da Forlì.**—A. MUÑOZ publishes in *Boll. Arte*, II, 1908, pp. 177-180, the portrait of Filasio Roverella, bishop of Ravenna, in the Museo Civico at Cesena, which he ascribes to Melozzo da Forlì on the basis of affinities with the Madonna in the Grotto Vaticane, the portrait of Guidobaldo da Montefeltro in the Colonna gallery at Rome, and other works. The portrait is important in that it gives us, in its background, our first specimen of Melozzo's landscape.

FERRARA.—**A New Work by Jacopo della Quercia.**—A. VENTURI publishes in *L' Arte*, 1908, pp. 53-54, a statuette of S. Maurelio which exists in the Cathedral at Ferrara, and assigns it to Jacopo della Quercia.

FLORENCE. — Acquisitions of the Uffizi. — To the Uffizi Gallery in Florence has recently been added the Geymüller collection of drawings by artists of the Renaissance. The collection, aside from interesting autograph letters, comprises 228 designs distributed in three volumes as follows: (1) Codex of Antonio da Sangallo the Elder, and of Francesco, his nephew, 148 leaves, 117 of which contain drawings; (2) a note-book of Giacomo Barozzi da Vignola, containing 37 leaves with drawings for his *Five Orders of Architecture*; (3) a large volume containing 74 designs by various architects of the Renaissance, among them Bramante, Fra Giocondo, Giuliano da Sangallo, Antonio da Sangallo junior, Francesco da Sangallo, Vasari, Cigoli, and Dosio. The collection is illustrated and discussed by P. N. FERRI in *Boll. Arte*, II, 1908, pp. 47-59.

The Epitaph of Gentile da Fabriano. — A complete copy of the epitaph of Gentile da Fabriano has been discovered by PAOLO D'ANCONA (*L'Arte*, 1908, pp. 51-52) in a thirteenth century manuscript of the Laurentian library at Florence, inserted therein by some owner of the manuscript who lived in the fifteenth century. The epitaph reads:

*Si te divinas fas esset flere camenas
Pictorum hic luget diva Camoena sitim.
Credo equidem vivos pingebas in area vultus,
Quod probat inceptum Magni Johannis opus.
Si quis huius igitur nomen patriamque requiras,
Gentilis nomen, at Fabriana domus,
Mercedem petit ipse sibi pro talibus actis,
Divinam poscas illi, viator, opem.*

Titian's Drawings for the Bacchanales. — E. JACOBSEN contributes to *Gaz. B.-A.* XXXIX, pp. 135-139, an article describing the preliminary studies, now in Florence, for two of the series of *Bacchanales* which Titian painted for Alfonso d'Este. He points out that the "Bacchanals" and "Feast of Venus" of the Prado are not pendants as usually supposed, but the "Bacchanals" of the Prado was painted to balance the "Bacchus and Ariadne" of the National Gallery, as is shown by the juxtaposition of the studies for these two pictures in the newly published drawing and by the arrangement of the pictures themselves. He also notes that Titian drew the composition of the Prado "Bacchanals" not only from Philostratus' "picture" of the flood of wine at Andros, but also from his "Arrival of Bacchus at Naxos."

An Unknown Sculptor. — A document of 1475 published by C. GRIGIONI in *Rass. Bibl. Arte Ital.* X, 1907, pp. 152-153, shows that Antonio Camarotti of Florence undertook the construction of a chapel in honor of St. Catherine in the church of S. Cataldo in Rimini. The church was destroyed in 1796, and with it this work of an hitherto unnoticed sculptor of Florence.

MILAN. — New Pictures by Andrea Previtali. — A Madonna holding an olive branch, and Child, formerly in the Grandi collection in Milan is published for the first time in *L'Arte*, 1908, pp. 52-53, by A. COLASANTI as a work of Andrea Previtali. The picture resembles greatly the Madonna by that artist in Munich. Another picture by the same artist representing St. Jerome in the Desert was recently acquired by the Marchese Serristori.

A Picture by Bartolo di Fredi.— A fragment of a polyptych in the Brera, representing the Coronation of the Virgin, is assigned to Bartolo di Mastro Fredi by F. MALAGUZZI VALERI in *Rass. d' Arte*, 1907, p. 191. The identification is made on the basis of a comparison with the master's painting of the same subject in the church of S. Francesco in Montalcino.



FIGURE 10.— A NEW CORREGGIO IN PARMA.

A Private Collection of Drawings.— F. MALAGUZZI VALERI in *Rass. d' Arte*, 1908, pp. 3-9, describes the drawings of the Dubini collection in Milan. The drawings illustrated are: Tintoretto's sketches for his "Adam and Eve," "Baptism of Christ," and "Multiplication of the Loaves," in the Scuola di S. Rocco, and for a figure in the "Miracle of St. Mark," in the Academy at Venice; a detail for a "Distribution of Alms," in the style of Paolo Veronese; a Madonna by Correggio; a St. Jerome which appears to

be by Palma Giovane; Giambologna's design for the "Fountain of Neptune" at Bologna; a Christ and the Apostles of the Parmesan School; a nude woman in the style of Parmegianino; a Madonna, Child, and St. John attributed to Bartolomeo Schedoni; Coronation of the Virgin by G. C. Procaccini; and a Last Supper attributed to Daniele Crespi.

PALERMO.—**Van Dyck in Sicily.**—A Deposition in the Palermo museum although assigned to Luca Giordano is obviously by Van Dyck, and another Van Dyck recently discovered is the S. Rosalia in the same museum. No less than four other paintings by the master can be cited in Sicily, and there is evidence now to show that Van Dyck was in Palermo not only in 1624 but also in 1629. This explains the great influence exercised by him on the Sicilian painters, although this was partly indirect, coming through his Spanish followers. (V. F. ALLMAYER, *Rass. d' Arte*, 1908, January, *Cronaca*.) An article on the paintings by Van Dyck and his school in the museum at Palermo is contributed to *Boll. Arte*, II, 1908, pp. 11-18, by C. MATRANGA.

PARMA.—**A New Correggio.**—L. TESTI illustrates in *Boll. Arte*, II, 1908, pp. 37-38, a Madonna, Child, and infant St. John by Correggio (Fig. 10), which has recently entered the Museo Civico. Testi assigns it to Correggio's middle period and dates it about 1520.

ROME.—**Acquisitions of Roman Galleries.**—The Corsini Gallery has recently acquired two pictures by Salvator Rosa, one representing Gamblers and the other a landscape; a Magdalen ascribed to Piero di Cosimo; a Christ in Gethsemane by Marcello Venuste; Augustus and the Sibyl by Ippolito Scarsellino; and an oil sketch by G. B. Gauli for his frescoes in the vault of the St. Ignatius Chapel in the Gesù at Rome. The Print Room of the Galleria Nazionale has received three drawings by Polidoro da Caravaggio, a Fighting Hercules of the school of Antonio del Pollaiuolo, a study of drapery attributed to the school of Verrocchio, a draped figure by Pierin del Vaga, a mythological group by Rosso Fiorentino, the Martyrdom of St. Bartholomew by Nicholas Pous-sin, and other drawings. (*Rass. d' Arte*, 1908, January, *Cronaca*; see also *A.J.A.* XI, p. 378.)



FIGURE 11.—THE DEPOSITION IN THE CATHEDRAL AT TIVOLI.

—A Picture by Giacomo Francia. —A Christ bearing the Cross by Giacomo Francia is reproduced in *Rass. d' Arte*, 1908, p. 27, by U. GNOLI. Originally the property of Cardinal Dofondi, it came by inheritance into the possession of its present owner, Conte S. Malatesta, but has never before been brought to the notice of students.

SAN GIOVANNI.—**An Annunciation by Fra Angelico.**—Dr.

POGGI, Director of the Bargello Museum in Florence, has just found in the small village of San Giovanni in the valley of the Arno, a large Annunciation by Fra Angelico, with a predella containing five small scenes. (*Chron. Arts*, 1908, p. 18.)

SCARPERIA. — **A Tondo by Benedetto da Maiano.** — G. POGGI publishes a marble tondo of the Virgin and Child, by Benedetto da Maiano, in *Boll. Arte*, II, 1908, pp. 1-5. It stands in the second altar to the right in the church of SS. Jacopo e Filippo in Scarperia near Mergello, and is concealed behind a canvas of the eighteenth century. It resembles most the tondo in the Strozzi chapel of S. Maria Novella in Florence, and was probably executed shortly after this work, which is approximately dated in 1491.

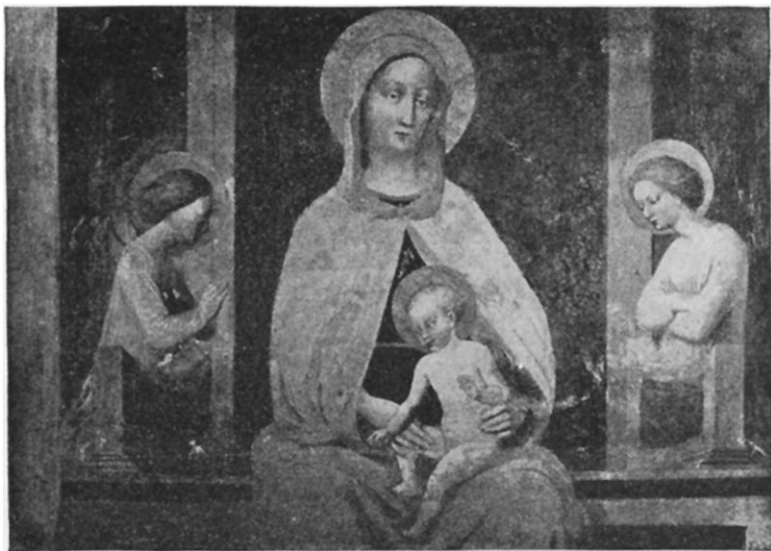


FIGURE 12. — MADONNA AND CHILD BY MASOLINO AT TODI.

TIVOLI. — **The Deposition in the Cathedral.** — The important group of the Deposition in the cathedral at Tivoli (Fig. 11) is published for the first time by A. Rossi in *Boll. Arte*, II, 1908, pp. 25-31. The technique is northern in that the outlines were sketched first in the wood, the modelling being achieved by successive layers of canvas and stucco, the whole being varnished to imitate bronze. The separated feet of Christ, the symmetry of the group, and other considerations indicate a date about 1200. Comparison with other works of northern origin shows that the group is most probably a Burgundian product. Rossi's article contains an interesting sketch of other examples of northern, and particularly Burgundian, influence in Italian sculpture of the Middle Ages.

TODI. — **An Unknown Work by Masolino.** — There exists on the right wall of the fourth chapel to the right in the large church of S. Fortunato in Todi a fresco representing the Madonna and Child with two ador-

ing angels (Fig. 12). F. MASON PERKINS, who publishes the fresco in *Rass. d' Arte*, 1907, pp. 184-186, assigns it without hesitation to Masolino da Panicale.

VICENZA. — **Two Pictures by Bernardino Parenzano.** — A. MUÑOZ, in *Boll. Arte*, II, 1908, pp. 7-10, reviews the list of the known works of Bernadino Parenzano, a painter of the Paduan school, and adds to it the Annunciation to the Shepherds and the Journey of the Magi, in the Museo Civico at Vicenza.

SPAIN

DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE ON JUAN DE BURGOS. — E. TORMO, in *Boletín de la Sociedad Española de Excursiones*, 1908, pp. 50-54, discusses the painter of the Annunciation in the collection of Sir Charles Robinson which was recently published by Herbert Cook (*Ibid.* 1907, p. 102), who pointed out that the painter named in the signature, Juan de Burgos, was otherwise unknown. Tormo's researches lead him to identify the painter with that Juan de Burgos who was summoned in 1452, according to the archives of Leon, to inspect the windows of the cathedral.

MURCIA. — **A Painting by Ferrando de Llanos.** — The artistic personality of Ferrando de Llanos was separated from that of his more gifted collaborator Yanez by E. BERTAUX in his study of the altar-piece at Valencia (*A.J.A.* XII, p. 257), but none of his own works were known. The same writer communicates to *Gaz. B.-A.* XXXIX, 1908, pp. 344-350, the discovery of a document by M. Simancas which informs us that this painter was employed to paint the back of the shutters of a large altar-piece for the cathedral of Valencia, a work which was completed by two other painters, one of them named Andrés de Llanos and doubtless a relative of Ferrando. The altar-piece disappeared in a fire of 1854. Bertaux has found, however, in the same cathedral a Marriage of the Virgin which he attributes to Ferrando de Llanos. One of the figures in the group is a curious imitation of Benozzo Gozzoli's Vergognosa in the Campo Santo at Pisa.

FRANCE

DIJON. — **Re-discovery of the Christ of Jacques de la Baerge.** — The Christ of Jacques de la Baerge was the central figure in the Crucifixion, which formed the subject of one of the two sculptured altar-pieces ordered by Philip the Bold for his chapel in the Chartreuse of Champmol. The altar-pieces are now in the Dijon museum, but the figure of the crucified was long in hiding, and has only recently been found in the collection of M. Marcel Biny. The figure is published by P. VITRY, *R. Art Chrét.* 1908, pp. 110-113.

LYON. — **An Illuminated Persian Manuscript.** — The Bibliothèque of Lyon has recently acquired a Persian manuscript of 1619. It contains the *Khamsa*, or "Five Treasures," of the Persian poet Nizami. It is written on gold-powdered Chinese paper, the text of each page being richly framed in gold, black, green, and red. There are thirty-six miniatures of great

delicacy of design and color, six of them double-page frontispieces. (*Chron. Arts*, 1908, p. 46.)

MAISONNAIS. — **Two Wooden Statues.** — In *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1908, pp. 90-94, F. DESHOULIÈRES describes two wooden statues in the church of Maisonnais (Cher), which seem to have come from the priory of Orsan. The first is a seated Madonna and Child, a work of the early fourteenth century, and apparently the statue dedicated by the founder of the priory. The other statue represents St. Anne seated, with the Virgin, as a child, standing beside her. It is probably the statue dedicated by the prioress, Louise de La Châtre in 1559, and miraculously preserved from the Huguenots in 1569.

NOYELLE-GODAULT. — **A Christian Lamp.** — In the collection of Mr. Parisse at Lens is a Christian lamp found at Noyelle-Godault (Pas-de-Calais). It is in the form of a *navicella* decorated with the Christian monogram surrounded by busts of the Apostles. A similar lamp is in the Museum of the Collegio Romano. This lamp cannot be later than the end of the fourth century, and is the earliest Christian monument of the Pas-de-Calais. (A. DE LOISNE, *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1908, pp. 86-89; fig.)

PARIS. — **Acquisitions of the Louvre.** — The Louvre has recently acquired a Crucifixion by El Greco, painted for a nunnery in Toledo. (*Burl. Mag.* XIII, 1908, p. 52.) The museum received from the Octave Homberg collection a Romanesque Virgin in stone, a Limoges reliquary-head in gilded copper of the thirteenth century, and two *vitraux* of the same century, which are the first mediaeval examples of stained glass to enter the Louvre. These objects are described by G. MIGEON in *Gaz. B.-A.* XXXIX, 1908, pp. 114-120. The Department of Renaissance sculpture has received a Spiniario of the Venetian school. (*Chron. Arts*, 1908, p. 106.)

An Acquisition of the Musée de Cluny. — The Musée de Cluny has recently received a marble statuette of the Virgin of the first half of the fourteenth century, from the Hospital of Sens. (*Chron. Arts*, 1908, p. 26.)

PRADES. — **A Crucifixion by Greco.** — P. LAFOND devotes an article in *Gaz. B.-A.* XXXIX, 1908, pp. 177-182, to the publication of a Crucifixion by Domenico Theotokopuli which he has discovered in the *mairie* of Prades (Pyrenées-Orientales). The picture was at the end of the eighteenth century in the Convent of the Visitation at Toledo. The two donors in the picture are identified by comparison with authentic portraits as Diego and Antonio Covarrubias, which indicates a date earlier than 1577.

SAINT-GERMAIN-EN-LAYE. — **A Stolen Manuscript.** — In *R. Arch.* XI, 1908, pp. 75-76 (2 pls.), S. REINACH describes a manuscript which has been stolen from the museum at Saint-Germain-en-Laye. (Second half of the fifteenth century. Parchment 92 leaves, 183 by 100 mm. 65 very fine miniatures. Binding, blue morocco, modern, signed Duru, 1849. From the estate of M. Marchand and supposed to have belonged to a gentleman of the suite of King James II of England.) Eight of the miniatures are reproduced. The style is that of Jean Bourdichon, though probably these pictures are not by his own hand. The subjects are Susanna and the Elders, Herod importuned by a mother with a child, St. George, St. Martin, St. John writing on Patmos, etc. A second manuscript stolen at the same time was recovered in London.

GERMANY

AUGSBURG.—Mediaeval Frescoes.—In the Church of the Carmelites, a large mural painting has been discovered, belonging to the mediaeval period, and representing five angels of colossal proportions, richly draped and holding the instruments of the Passion. (*Chron. Arts*, 1908, p. 82.)

BERLIN.—Acquisitions of the Kaiser-Friedrich Museum.—The Kaiser-Friedrich Museum bought at the sale of the Kann collections a Bust of Christ and a Christ with the Woman of Samaria (a preliminary sketch), by Rembrandt; landscapes by Ruysdael, Aert van der Neer, Philips Wouwerman; a still life by Jan Fyt, and a male portrait, thought to be a work of the Venetian school of the sixteenth century. (*Burl. Mag.* XII, 1908, pp. 384–387.) A more extended account of these acquisitions is given by H. POSSE, in *Monatshefte*, 1908, pp. 155–161, and by BODE, in *Ber. Kunsts.* XXIX, pp. 114–126, who adds to the list a “Family in a Verandah,” by Gonzales Cox, and a portrait of Bishop Philip von Freising by Friedrich Hagenauer in relief. Other acquisitions are a Portrait of a Woman, by Roger van der Weyden (FRIEDLAENDER, *Ibid.* XXIX, pp. 126–130); two parts of an altar-piece by a Cologne painter of about 1420, a “Deposition,” and “Resurrection”; a wooden St. George of the South German school of about 1500; a still life, by Chardin; a “Liebesbrunnen” relief of the South German school of about 1510; a terra-cotta Madonna in relief, by Matteo Civitale; a terra-cotta Madonna of the early fifteenth century middle Rhenish school; a polychrome terra-cotta Madonna of the South German school of about 1480; a Nuremberg Mater Dolorosa in polychrome and gilded wood, of about 1500; a wooden Pietà of the upper Bavarian school, dating about 1500; and a sixteenth century ivory, depicting a wedded pair and two skeletons in the style of the Netherlands. (*Ibid.* XXIX, pp. 105 and 135.)

BREMEN.—A Series of Van Dyck Drawings.—A series of Van Dyck drawings which has never been brought to the notice of students, exists in the Bremen Kunsthalle. The drawings are published and discussed in *Z. bild. K.* XIX, 1908, pp. 82–88, by G. PAULI. No. 1190 has a study on each side of groups for the “Brazen Serpent,” in the Cook collection at Richmond; No. 1188 is a Christ bearing the Cross, a composition sketch for the picture in St. Paul’s at Antwerp; No. 1189 is a study for a Betrothal of St. Catherine; No. 43 contains sketches on each side of the leaf for the “Generosity of Scipio Africanus”; No. 1248 is an important discovery, being the preliminary sketch for the equestrian figure of the Archduke Albrecht, which was sent to the Exposition of the Golden Fleece at Bruges, and there figured as a copy after Rubens; No. 1919 is considered by Pauli to be the sketch for Van Dyck’s portrait of Cardinal Bentivoglio in the Pitti.

MUNICH.—Titian’s Twelve Caesars.—Eleven of the Twelve Caesars were painted by Titian and one by Giulio Romano between 1537 and 1538 for Federigo Gonzaga. They passed to England after 1627, afterwards disappeared, and were hitherto known only by copies, literary tradition, and the cuts of Aegidius Sadeler, although Cavalcaselle named two

pictures belonging to Lord Northwick in London as originals. Lately, however, the painter E. WIELAND of Munich claimed to have found ten of the original series in the Residence at Munich. He set forth his theory in *Z. bild. K.* XIX, 1908, pp. 101-108, supporting it by the close correspondence of the Munich paintings to Sadeler's plates and certain documentary evidence tending to prove that the paintings were sent in 1628 from England to Kurfürst Maximilian I. Dr. A. BUCHHEIT immediately pointed out (*Allg. Zeitg.* Beilage, No. 26) that the Munich series is already mentioned in an inventory of 1598, thus disposing of Wieland's documentary evidence, and the resemblance of the paintings to Sadeler's plates is obviously a weak foundation, by itself, for a convincing theory. G. HABICH in *Monatsschifte*, 1908, pp. 189-191, recapitulates the evidence, and while rejecting Wieland's identification, gives a high estimate of the value of the paintings as historical documents, regarding them as copies of the originals in Mantua, probably made in that place by some painter in the service of the Bavarian Court.

STUPPACH. — A New Grünewald. — An addition to the few works of Matthias Grünewald has been recognized by competent critics in a Virgin and Child in the church at Stuppach in Württemberg. Local tradition asserts that the picture had originally a signature and the date 1510. (*Chron. Arts*, 1908, p. 2.)

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

VIENNA. — A Painting by Giotto. — The Lichtenstein Gallery has recently acquired the first genuine Giotto in Vienna. It is the centrepiece of a triptych or part of a polyptych with three rows of subjects, the upper representing the Adoration of the Magi, the middle one a Crucifixion, and the lowest seven male and female saints, with St. George on horseback at one end. The two lower rows are painted on a gold ground. (*Burl. Mag.* XII, 1908, p. 387.)

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

IRELAND, BALLYHOLME. — A Viking Grave. — R. COCHRANE in *Proc. Soc. Ant.* XXI, 1906, pp. 72-75 (2 figs.), announces the finding of two Viking brooches of the tortoise type and a bowl at Ballyholme, County Down, Ireland. In 824 a raid was made by Vikings on Bangor Abbey half a mile away, and this grave may date from that time. The "tortoise" brooch is discussed by R. SMITH, *Ibid.* pp. 75-79.

DOUGHTY HOUSE, RICHMOND. — Pacheco's "Knight of Santiago." — Pacheco's "Knight of Santiago" recently acquired by Sir Frederick Cook from a private collection in Seville, is the subject of a note by HERBERT COOK in *Burl. Mag.* XII, 1908, pp. 299-300. It is signed and dated 1626, a time when Pacheco's illustrious pupil, Velasquez, had barely started his career in the court of Philip. A comparison with Velasquez's "Quevedo" shows at once that the common assumption that Pacheco had little or no influence over his pupil must be reconsidered. Cook further reproduces the master's Meeting of Joachim and Anna in the Budapest

gallery and suggests that it shows characteristics which may be found in the National Gallery's Adoration of the Shepherds, long thought to be an early work by Velasquez, and lately attributed to Zurbaran.

KIRKLESS PRIORY.—**Recent Excavations.**—SIR G. J. ARMYTAGE in *Proc. Soc. Ant.* XXI, 1906, pp. 175-185 (plan; 2 pls.), gives an account of his excavations at Kirkless Priory, Yorkshire, with a tentative plan of the buildings.

LEAGROVE.—**Anglo-Saxon Ornaments.**—C. H. READ reports (*Proc. Soc. Ant.* XXI, 1906, pp. 59-62; pl.) the discovery at Leagrove in 1905 of two skeletons with bronze ornaments. Less than two miles away is a Saxon cemetery. In one grave was a bronze pin 6½ inches long, two bronze brooches, and a gilded bronze disc. In the second grave were two brooches, a piece of an ivory armlet, and what seems to be a bronze stylus. The graves are dated in the fifth century.

LONDON.—**An Acquisition of the National Gallery.**—By the gift of H. J. Pfungst, the National Gallery has recently acquired the "Music-lesson" of Jacob Ochtervelt. (*Chron. Arts*, 1908, p. 46.)

A New Picture by Cesare da Sesto.—A painting representing St. John Baptist is in the collection of CLAUDE PHILLIPS, who publishes it with a commentary in *Burl. Mag.* XIII, 1908, pp. 34-38. It is attributed to Cesare da Sesto on internal evidence, and the resemblance of the modeling of St. John's body to the Torso Belvidere is cited as additional evidence for Cesare's sojourn in Rome. The writer, however, believes that Cesare's imitation of Raphael and his eclecticism in general have been overestimated, and points out the preservation of strong Milanese characteristics in all of his works.

New Pictures at the Burlington Art Club.—The winter exhibition of the Burlington Fine Arts Club brought out the original of Correggio's Magdalen, already known by copies in the Uffizi and elsewhere, which now belongs to Mr. Salting. Herbert Cook exhibited a portrait of Giovanni Onigo, for which he suggests the name of Giorgione as the author. A Madonna and Child, exhibited by James Mann, is very much like the Virgin in Botticelli's Madonna and Saints in Berlin, and is believed by some to be a replica by the master himself. Another picture in the same collection is assigned to the Florentine school of the fifteenth century, but the authorship is still uncertain. Other little known pictures in the exhibition were a portrait signed by Marco Basaiti, a predella by Bonifazio de' Pitati, another representing the Nativity and showing characteristics of Pesellino, and a large Madonna by some pupil of Filippo Lippi. (H. Cook, *L'Arte*, 1908, pp. 57-59.)

TILSWORTH.—**Figures of Knights.**—W. D. CARÖE announces in *Proc. Soc. Ant.* XXI, 1906, pp. 208-211 (2 pls.), the finding of three figures of knights about 2 ft. 3 in. high in some rubble masonry in All Saints Church, Tilsworth. They date from about 1230-1240, and are thus earlier than any part of the existing church. They may have formed part of a group representing the martyrdom of St. Thomas.

TULLYMORE PARK.—**A Portrait of Eleonora of Spain.**—The portrait of a lady in the collection of the Earl of Roden, attributed to Clouet, is a likeness of Eleonora of Spain, second wife of Francis I, as is proved by comparison with the authentic portrait of the queen at Hampton

Court. The sitter was hitherto identified as Diane de Poitiers. (A. EDITH HEWETT, *Burl. Mag.* XII, 1908, pp. 304-309.)

WANDSWORTH.—**A Viking Sword.**—In *Proc. Soc. Ant.* XXI, 1906, pp. 147-149 (pl.; fig.), F. G. H. PRICE describes a Viking sword found in the Thames at Wandsworth in 1905. It closely resembles Viking swords found near Westminster and in London.

AFRICA

CARTHAGE.—**The Basilica Majorum.**—Father DELATTRE describes in *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1908, pp. 59-69 (3 figs.), the finding of a well filled with skeletons near the *confessio* in the Basilica Majorum at Carthage (*A.J.A.* XII, p. 135). Several Christian funeral inscriptions were found below the bones, and these are published with brief comment. It is known that in the year 317 Constantine ordered the Donatists to surrender their churches to the orthodox party. At Carthage there was bloodshed in one of the basilicas, and the Donatists were slaughtered, as is known from an anonymous Donatist writer. (See S. Optat, *De Schismate Donatistarum*, Paris, 1702, p. 190: *Donatistae Cujusdam Sermo de Passione SS. Donati et Advocati*). The well held the bodies of the slain, who were regarded as martyrs.

Byzantine Seals.—In *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1908, pp. 94-95, P. MONCEAUX publishes three Byzantine lead seals recently found at Carthage.

DOUGGA.—**An Ex-voto to Martyrs.**—The following inscription was discovered during the construction of a carriage road from Dougga to Teboursouk: *Sancti ac beatisissimi, Martyres | petimus in mente habeatis ut do|nentur vobis . . . Simposium. | Mammari Graniu · Elpideforum · qui haec cub IIII a · p · c · p · m · | suis · sumtibus · et · suis · operibus · | perfecerunt*. The abbreviations in line 5 are amplified: *cubacula quattuor ad pedes centum plus minus* by MERLIN and POINSSOT, who communicate the discovery to *B. Arch. C. T.* December, 1907, pp. xv-xvi. The *cubacula* referred to must be a chamber for the banquets *ad martyres*. Remains of an ancient structure utilized under the later empire as a burial place were discovered on the hillside directly above the spot where the inscription was found.

THABRACA.—**Mosaics in a Chapel of Martyrs.**—In 1904-1905, Captain Benet excavated in a Christian necropolis near Thabraca (Tabarka) a large church with a nave and two aisles, evidently built about the tomb of a martyr. The whole choir was filled with tombs, which were covered with ornamental mosaics. This chapel seems to have been in use from the time of Constantine to the end of the fifth century. In *Mon. Piot*, XIII, pp. 173-227 (pl.; 14 figs.), P. GAUCKLER describes in detail the thirty-three mosaics which can be recognized. The most striking is the unique representation of a typical Christian basilica with the inscription, *Ecclesia Mater*, that is, the Church as Mother of the faithful. Though all the mosaics are of local manufacture and show a characteristic African style, there are many differences in material and execution, but criteria for an exact chronological sequence are lacking, except that in general the better the materials and workmanship, the earlier the date.

TIMGAD.—**A Byzantine Mosaic.**—A mosaic of the Byzantine period, in perfect preservation, has been discovered in a house in the city of

Trajan, to the east of the modern town of Timgad. It represents a Venus Anadyomene escorted by a Nereid and a Triton. (*Chron. Arts*, 1908, p. 114.)

TUNIS.—Baths of Gebamund.—The recent discovery of the first half of the dedicatory inscription of the baths of Gebamund at Tunis enables P. GAUCKLER to publish it in full (*C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1907, pp. 790-795). The last part of the lines was published by him in 1894 (*Bull. Arch. du Comité*, 1894, p. 233, No. 10). The inscription dates from the sixth century A.D. Gebamund, who is the Vandal prince called Gibamund by Procopius, is not mentioned elsewhere in inscriptions.

UNITED STATES

BOSTON.—A Triptych of Sano di Pietro.—The Boston Museum of Fine Arts has recently received a triptych by Sano di Pietro in its original frame (Fig. 13). The central panel is 1.25 m. high and 0.71 m. wide, and the wings 1 m. high and 0.53 m. wide. In the centre are the Madonna



FIGURE 13.—A TRIPTYCH BY SANO DI PIETRO IN BOSTON.

and Child, on the left-hand panel is St. Luke, and on the right-hand panel St. Catherine of Siena. All are half figures on a gold background. The picture came from the Nevin Collection, sold in Rome in May, 1907. (*R. N., B. Mus. F. A.* VI, 1908, pp. 21-22.)

NEW YORK.—Acquisitions of the Metropolitan Museum.—The Metropolitan Museum of New York has recently acquired a painting by Gerard Terburg, representing the courtyard of a smithy; a terra-cotta model of a fountain by Giovanni da Bologna; from Mr. Morgan, a series of fifteenth-century tapestries from Burgundy; and from the Salter estate, eighteen paintings of various schools. Other accessions are: a complete set

of armor for horse and man, of the seventeenth century; a panel portrait of an Elector of Saxony by Lucas Cranach the Elder; two statues in stone, a Virgin holding the Child of the fourteenth century and a St. Barbara of the fifteenth century; and six Italian terra-cotta reliefs of the Madonna, belonging to the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. (*B. Metr. Mus.* III, 1908, pp. 41, 56, and 62.) More recently the Museum has acquired a bronze bust of Pope Innocent X, attributed to Alessandro Algardi. It is a life size portrait of the Pope in his ecclesiastical robes, carlotte on head, and embroidered cope about his shoulders. "The face is bearded, dignified, and benignant in expression, there being an especially kindly look about the eyes." It is evidently a good portrait. (*Ibid.* p. 71.) The Museum has also come into possession of two large painted windows, probably made shortly after 1500, which illustrate the work of the German school at the close of the mediaeval period, and are valuable as a connecting link between the Mediaeval and Renaissance (*Ibid.* p. 92); also a Madonna and Child with Angels by Pietro di Domenico da Montepulciano. In technique this picture shows the indirect influence of Siena, but in spirit it is distinctly Umbrian, and obviously the work of an artist acquainted with the paintings of Gentile da Fabriano. (*Ibid.* pp. 117-119; fig.)

AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

ARKANSAS.—Explorations in the Ozark Mountains.—During the month of May, 1908, explorations under the auspices of Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, were undertaken in the rock-shelters of the Ozark Mountains. Many traces of a comparatively primitive culture were found. Stone and bone implements were numerous and of good workmanship, but pottery was rare and rude. In general a marked contrast was observed between the Ozark field and the low-lying southeastern section of the state. The work was in charge of Mr. W. R. Moorehead and Dr. Charles Peabody. (Note by Dr. PEABODY.)

CLEVELAND.—The Sawtell Avenue Mound.—The so-called Sawtell Avenue Mound was the last of the mounds that originally lay within the limits of Cleveland and the last large mound of the vicinity. Its original dimensions were 63 feet north and south, 75 east and west, and 10 feet in height. Its removal was required recently by a regrading of the property. About 1867 Col. Charles S. Whittlesey dug a trench from the east to the centre of the mound. He found an "artificially wrought sphere made of the iron stone of the coal series" with perforations countersunk and at right angles to each other; near by four small copper rings and a stone whistle. The usual human skeleton was lacking. During the removal of the mound in 1908, it was found to be entirely composed of the red sand-gravel and clay of the surrounding subsoil without stratification. No bones or other objects were discovered in the tumulus itself. Trenches were also run through the ground beneath to a depth of five feet below the original level of the surface. Here six skeletons were found from 6 to 23 feet from the central point of the mound and at a depth of from 4 to 6 feet. The skull, leg and arm bones, and vertebrae are represented among the bones. Immediately above the two skeletons nearest the centre lay charcoal. Two

cylindrical sheet copper beads and an apparently unfinished projectile point of flint were discovered at a depth of about 2 or 3 feet. A cross section of the strata included in the upper 6 feet of this natural underlying deposit is as follows: black top soil, red sand-gravel, blacker sandy gravel, red sand-gravel, black lake sand, red sand-gravel, black lake sand, red sand-gravel. These strata varied from 3 to 18 inches in thickness. Most of the burials seem to have been in the black lake sand. Each was a separate interment without special surrounding stones or clay. Through the courtesy of Mr. J. G. Hobbie, manager of the property, the objects found have become the property of the Western Reserve Historical Society, already custodian of Colonel Whittlesey's discoveries. (Condensed from a report by D. MATTHEWS.)

NORTHWESTERN ILLINOIS. — **The Portage and Aiken Mounds.** — W. B. NICKERSON (*Rec. Past*, VII, 1908, pp. 85-95; 3 figs.) gives an account of his examination of several of the mounds in the Portage and Aiken groups in northwestern Illinois. The first of these groups has 39 mounds, and the second 51. A detailed account is given of the results of the excavation of mounds Nos. 16, 7, and 24 of the Portage group, and of No. 45 of the Aiken group.